

ITALY AFFECTED
BY OVERTHROW OF
FIUME GOVERNMENTCouncil of Ministers Discusses
New Adriatic Crisis—
Fascisti Under Arms

ROME, March 4 (By The Associated Press)—A council of ministers today discussed at length the crisis in Fiume, which has greatly complicated the already difficult situation confronting the new cabinet. Signor Castelli, who has already represented the government at Fiume, was dispatched there immediately to investigate the situation and advise the best means to do so.

The attitude of President Zanella, who has been forced to hand over the government to the National Committee of Defense, does not appear quite clear here. Shortly after he assumed power, in October last, he came to Rome and obtained a loan of 200,000,000 lire. He then expressed a great belief in the Italian aspirations in Fiume, but upon his return to that place almost immediately incurred the enmity of the Italian element.

Details of yesterday's fighting are now becoming available here. From early yesterday morning forces of Fascisti, Legionaries and Republicans have been in possession of the city. They captured the posts and telegraphs, and before their advance the body of police organized by President Zanella retired to the Government Palace. The government forces were supplied with plenty of arms and ammunition and prepared for determined resistance, still hoping to master the revolution.

Obliged to Retire

Their first line of defense was a wall inclosing the small part in which the palace stands. They were soon obliged to retire inside the building, however, as their posts behind the walls of the park were dominated by the enemy fire from the windows and roofs of surrounding houses.

President Zanella's forces then placed machine guns on the roof of the palace, which for some time checked the progress of their assailants.

Signor Giunta, leader of the Fascisti, then captured an armored motor boat, belonging to the Italian Navy, in the neighboring bay of Abbazia, and with its guns opened fire against the palace. About 30 65-millimeter shells were thrown into the building, doing considerable damage.

Attack Against Palace

Italian torpedo boats stationed in Fiume harbor succeeded in capturing the motor boat, but the latter was again seized by the Fascisti who resumed their bombardment, and the attack against the palace became general. Unable to resist longer, the defenders of the palace hoisted a white flag and sent Signor Sterzich, an envoy to the Fascisti headquarters to negotiate a surrender.

President Zanella has signed a statement in which he says: "I solemnly declare I retire forever from public life in Fiume, renouncing any aspiration of a political character, and pledging myself on my word of honor never to participate directly or indirectly, or through persons in the public life of Fiume, to encourage

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'Hoss Shōein' Rivalry
Keen in Maine TownAdvertiser of Expert Work Is
Challenged by Old-Time Shoer

CARIBOU, Me., March 3 (Special Correspondence)—Old-time blacksmiths in this town, men who have shod horses ever since they were able to toddle into the shop and help "granther" operate the "bellows," are considerably disturbed over the recent advertising campaign of a "scientific horseshoer." They have taken this to mean indirectly that they don't know how to shoe "hosses" and they propose to settle at once and for all time the question of superiority of methods. The newcomer has been challenged to meet in a horse-shoeing contest one of the representative horseshoers of the town. It is proposed that three horses shall be chosen, a driving horse, a trotter and a work horse, and that the challenger shall proceed to shoe the "off side" of each horse while the challenged busies himself with the "high side." The three horses shod, a board of three judges, two of them from out of town, shall compare the two jobs, and make its decision.

ARGUMENTS FAVOR
SHIP SUBSIDIESMarine Association Closes Ses-
sion—E. A. Filene Proposes
Cheaper Tourist Travel

WASHINGTON, March 4 (Special)—Indications at the closing session of the National Merchant Marine Association today were that the association will go on record as favoring the Administration scheme for shipping relief by government subsidies. Although the opposition was represented among the speakers, the general sentiment was decidedly favorable to the proposal.

The right of the United States to enact legislation favoring its own shipping, despite the protests of Great Britain and other countries, was emphasized by George Chamberlain, Commissioner of the United States Shipping Board. Mr. Chamberlain called attention to the avowed opposition of the British Government to President Harding's scheme and to the threat of a bitter shipping war, and declared that a "country which has granted subsidies and subsidies direct for purposes of competition has not the right to protest against the proposed aid to American shipping."

The most serious obstacles to the development of an American merchant marine prepared to meet the competition of other countries, Mr. Chamberlain said, are the insidious propaganda of these same competitors to the effect that since foreign ships are prepared to carry cargoes more cheaply, it is worthless to maintain American operated ships, and the large differential in cost of construction and operation of American ships. "If American shipping is not to be driven entirely from the seas," he asserted, "this differential must be made by subvention, direct or indirect, permitted by congressional action."

The plan of government subsidies was opposed by Senator Fletcher, of Florida, on the ground that the his-

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PRESIDENT HOLDS
BONUS CERTIFICATE
WORST SCHEME YETMr. Harding Still Believes There
Should Be Sales Tax
or No Bonus

WASHINGTON, March 4 (Special)—President Harding stands today on the question of soldier bonus legislation exactly where he stood on Feb. 16. In a letter, written on that date to Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, the President proposed that a sales tax be adopted to raise the money for the bonus, or that bonus legislation be abandoned.

Although the President has made no public announcement of his opinion of the certificate scheme he has, through a friend, tentatively worded Republican leaders at the Capitol, that he considers it the worst scheme yet devised.

The sales tax seems to be lost. The President, unless he changes his opinion completely, will not support the certificate scheme. The President, as he made plain in his letter to Mr. Fordney, does not approve the passing of a law which would raise the specific legislation is enacted to raise the money to pay the bonus.

As a nonpartisan has expressed it: "The Republican Party has both hands full of trouble and does not know where to lay it down."

Leaders Uneasy
The leaders of the party are asserting with outward manifestation of satisfaction that the way out of the bonus tangle has been found by the "certificate plan," but there are not wanting indications that the assurance is less perfect than is assumed.

There is undoubtedly uneasiness regarding the attitude the President will ultimately take as the result of the pressure and cross-pressure being brought to bear upon him. It was made plain at the White House yesterday afternoon that he stood just where he did when he wrote the letter to Mr. Fordney. In that letter Mr. Harding said that he had looked into the subject of issuing short-time Treasury notes or long-time bonds to meet the financial obligations of the proposed bonus legislation and had found that neither was feasible.

The question is being asked, would not the certificate scheme come within the same category? Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, looking at it as a banker, does not think it would, quite, but he is by no means enthusiastic for it, only less bitterly opposed to it than he was to other means of taking money from the Treasury to pay a bonus to service men. The Treasury is not in a situation to stand any further drain upon it. There is going to be a large deficit at the end of the fiscal year, how large officials are not prepared to say. They are putting their wits to work now to take care of obligations already assumed, such as the Victory notes, for the payment of which special arrangements have had to be made. It is not believed that the Internal Revenue Bureau is going to be able to make a good showing in the collection of taxes. In fact it is learned on the best authority that demoralization prevails in that branch of the Treasury.

Differences Within Ranks
In the councils of the party, several facts loom obstinately. The foremost is that some sort of legislation has to be enacted. The next in importance is, What can it be which will not stultify the party or make its plight worse than if it passed no legislation when it goes before the country for next autumn elections? And by no means insignificant are the differences of opinion within the party ranks as to how the escape from the difficulty is to be made.

Meanwhile the Ways and Means Committee is feeling its way. Mr. Fordney has announced that there will be a meeting of the full committee early next week. Several changes have been made in the scheme. One is a reduction in the ultimate value of the certificate, so that the increase at the end of 20 years will amount to only 25 per cent instead of 40 per cent, an estimated saving of \$225,000,000 to the government. The following provision was made to safeguard the soldiers' right and prevent usury.

The certificate of insurance shall have a loan value of 50 per cent of its compensation value from the date of issue if presented to any national bank or trust company or bank organized under state laws. The highest rate of interest that can be charged by the banks shall not exceed 2 per cent above the rate charged by the Federal Reserve Bank on 90-day loans in the district where such loan is made.

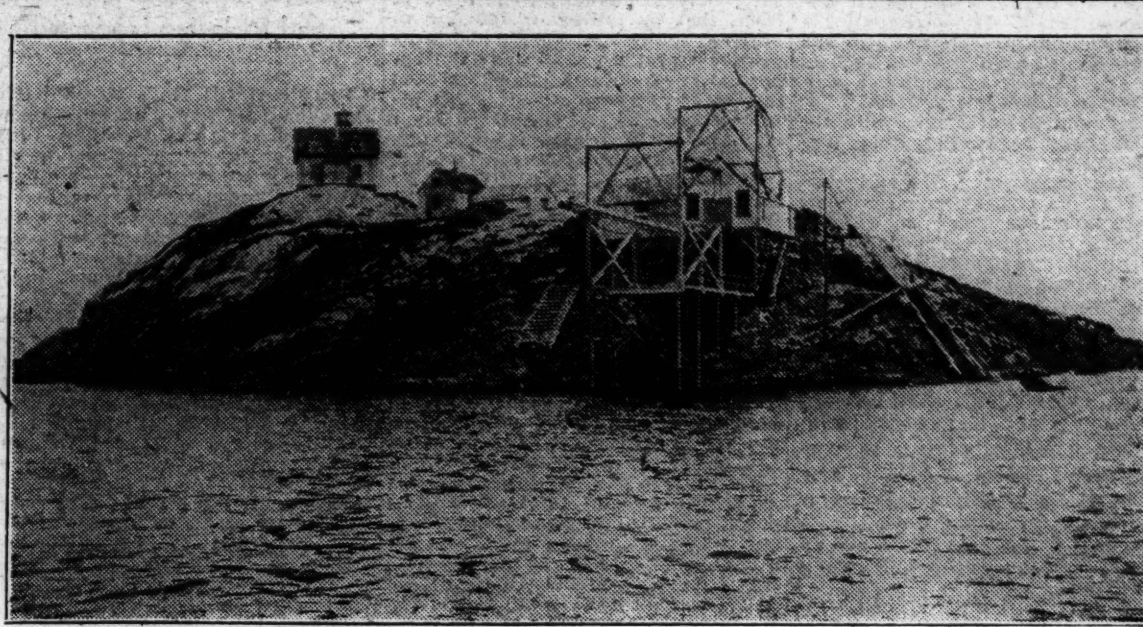
The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has declared, through its president, Joseph DeFrees, that it regards a general bonus paid through certificates just as objectionable as one paid in cash. It would mean a return to war conditions, it is declared.

Representations are also being made that bankers would hesitate to tie up their resources for the prescribed period and that the proposal would have the same effect upon the money market as if the government borrowed the money and lent it to the soldiers.

Hostile Comment in Wall Street

NEW YORK, March 4 (Special)—Prominent bankers here were generally averse to committing themselves on the question of the bonus certificate.

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Egg Rock Light

Beacon appears at top of house in left of picture

COURT WILL DECIDE
DEPOSITORS' RIGHTSPrudential Savings Debtors May
Get 80-Per Cent, Under
One Theory

Relative rights of depositors in savings and commercial departments of trust companies in general, and the four closed trust companies in Boston in particular, will be defined in a decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, which will follow the hearing of arguments on Monday of petitions presented by Bank Commissioner Joseph C. Allen.

Decision on this point will go far toward speeding up the settlement with depositors in both departments of the closed banks, because it will show exactly the ethical position of the different claims, at present a mooted question. Mr. Allen made it clear in a talk yesterday with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that the decision of the court which transferred \$285,000 from the commercial to the savings department of the Prudential Trust Company, and by virtue of which he will ask the court next week to allow him to pay savings depositors, does not touch the legal point in doubt, as it was only a settlement of dealings between the two departments, by which the savings department held notes that were illegal for it to have, and which were taken over from the commercial side. Mr. Allen also corrected a possible impression that this transfer either assured the savings depositors of 100 per cent, or meant the downright loss of the face value of \$285,000 to the commercial depositors.

May Recover 80 Per Cent

Prudential savings depositors have already received two dividends, one of 33 1/3 per cent and a later one of 12 1/2 per cent, which with the 25 per cent to be asked for next week, will make a total of 70 per cent. There will still remain other assets to be divided but nothing definite can be said about the value now, according to Mr. Allen. Then he called attention to the fact that the transfer of funds ordered by the court was not \$285,000 actually lost to the commercial side of the Prudential Trust Company, for the notes held by the savings department and which represented that valuation, according to the terms of the original transfer, will be returned to the commercial side while their exact value is doubtful there will be some realization.

Mr. Allen has already expressed his sympathy with the depositors in these closed banks, especially with those whose total savings have been tied up, and he said last night that it must be realized he is doing the best he can to make the money available, but that it would be contempt of court to pay without court permission, and furthermore, that there is the question of the precedence of the claims of the savings depositors over those in the commercial department. That has to be settled, and is the point of law in his petition to the Supreme Court which will be heard on Monday, for permission to pay 10 per cent to savings depositors of the Prudential Trust Company, 20 per cent to the savings depositors of the Hanover and 10 per cent to the depositors of the savings department of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, all from the assets of these banks. A possible total of 80 per cent is therefore in sight for the savings depositors of the Prudential Trust Company.

Three Possible Settlements

While it is Mr. Allen's understanding that savings depositors have rights in the assets of the commercial department of a trust company, he said: "It is not clear, however, upon what amount of claims against commercial assets such a commercial dividend is to be paid to savings depositors."

He mentioned three possible theories as to procedure. His petition to the court for permission to pay the dividends from commercial department assets is based on the opinion the first theory will hold, but that is the point for the court to decide.

The first theory is that whenever there is cash in the commercial department available for a dividend, savings depositors may share it on the basis of the amount of their balance at the time of the closing of the bank, regardless of dividends that may have been paid to them out of their own assets in the savings department.

Another theory is that savings de-

EGG ROCK LIGHT
TO SHINE NO MOREAutomatic Beacon Off Nahant
Will Be Dismantled

Egg Rock Light, in Lynn and Swampscott Bay, after 65 years' service as a warning beacon for mariners, has passed its stage of usefulness and will be discontinued April 17, according to Capt. George E. Eaton, superintendent of the second lighthouse district in Boston.

The light will be dismantled and re-installed in some other station, where in the opinion of the light house service, it will be of greater service. Located about half-way between a jutting arm of the Swampscott shore at Little's point, on a straight line with the extreme tip of Little Nahant and the estate of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the oval-shaped compact field-spar rock, towering 85 feet out of the water at high tide, is an imposing sight, from any point along the shore.

There are few light stations along the entire shore where a landing is more uncertain, because of the rush of water around the rock. It is considered even more hazardous than Minot's Light. Captain Eaton declared that when the light was installed Sept. 15, 1857, many small coast schooners were using the Lynn and Swampscott bays. Today the waters in this vicinity are seldom used by anything except sailing craft and pleasure boats. All deep draft vessels now pick a route many miles off shore from Egg Rock, while coastwise ships bound for Lynn use the waters in outer Boston bay, and follow the channel around the other side of Nahant into Lynn harbor.

The buildings on the rock will be offered for sale May 29. Since the war, Egg Rock light has been without a keeper, the government having installed an automatic white gas light, requiring attention only a

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Favor Deepening St. Lawrence River

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 25 (Special Correspondence)—E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, made a declaration in the Legislature that he was absolutely in favor of the movement to deepen the St. Lawrence River and develop its water powers. "The river," he said, "is the promoter of sound and good international relations."

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FIGHT "JUST BEGUN"
FOR A NEW PRISON,
DECLARES SENATORLewis Parkhurst Says Humane
Reasons Call for End of
Charlestown Edifice

Although the Senate has voted 19 to 3 against Senator Lewis Parkhurst's bill for a modern state prison in place of the present antiquated and unsanitary structure in Charlestown, the senator is by no means through with the proposition. Senator Parkhurst will not be a member of the General Court next year but he has served notice on the Legislature and the people that he has "just begun to fight" for an institution that will be worthy of the commonwealth and present-day civilization.

Reverberations have already begun to come from the Senate's rejection of the Parkhurst Bill. The facts and figures presented by the Senator were such as to convince considerable numbers of the people, even though they failed to bring favorable action by the legislative body the people elect. It appears already that the public is now coming to an increasing disinclination to accept, as an explanation of the defeat of such legislation, the plea that it is not politically expedient and that it endangers the motto of the State Republican Party in the fall campaign: "We reduced taxes."

General Condemnation
Legislatively the state prison bill is practically eliminated for this session. There is a chance of revival in the House, where the bill might be substituted for the adverse report. This revival, however, is not likely.

The Parkhurst Bill has proceeded against great odds, and its career is quite interesting. The voiced opposition found its chief reliance in the plea that there is plenty of cell room in other penal institutions, and that the project is too expensive. Attempt was also made to entangle the measure with the pending fight on the consolidation of county jails.

However, the vote of the Senate is illuminating. Eight senators within the last year have signed their names to special reports condemning the existing prison in the most emphatic terms. Senators Gardner W. Pearson of Lowell, Leonard F. Hardy of Huntington, and Carl C. Emery of Newburyport affixed their names to the report of the commission on state administration and expenditures. This report declared that "the State prison at Charlestown is obsolete, and there appears to be no question but that it should be abandoned as soon as it is practicable to do so. The property on which this prison is located has a value for other purposes which is estimated between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000."

"Too Bad for Anyone"
Far more emphatic are the words of the special committee on county government, to which Senators Alvin E. Bliss of Middlesex, Walter E. McLane of Bristol, Wesley E. Monk of

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BOSTON RENTS PAST PEAK,
HOUSING OFFICIAL DECLARESTendency to Fall Is Recognized by Real Estate Men,
Chief Adjudicator of Mayor's Committee
Says—Building to Be Pushed

Rents in Boston have reached and probably passed their peak, so that all except those in the lowest class are more likely to go down than up this year, Herbert A. Ellis, chief adjudicator of the Mayor's rent and housing committee, said in a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, discussing a report from Chicago that landlords in that city are issuing notices of increases to begin May 1.

Owners, Mr. Ellis said, already recognize the tendency. Though many complaints from tenants still reach his office, they are fewer than a year ago. Talk in real estate circles is indicative of a decline. It is generally recognized that with lower incomes due to business readjustment, tenants cannot afford to pay high rents. Because of this situation, largely, many owners and renting agents required leases for a year, in renting last autumn, or at least to Sept. 1.

It is believed by Mr. Ellis that Mayor Curley's recent announcement that assessments would be raised on the lists of April 1, to correspond to rent increases, has had a pronounced restraining effect on landlords. There are expectations also of new buildings to be erected next spring and summer, which will probably lower rents in older buildings. The retention of tenants in the older buildings, through satisfaction and a feeling of good will, is seen to be desirable.

Raises Are Exceptional

"There are three classes of tenement rents," said Mr. Ellis, "those below \$25, those from \$25 to \$50, and those higher still. The present tendency is to create a crush in the middle class, inasmuch as the figures of the first class have been rising and those of the third going down during the last few months."

"One of the great difficulties is that prospective tenants themselves seldom try to learn from other tenants of the same district or building what rents are being paid. In consequence, hoisting of rents constantly is tried on newcomers and if successfully carried out this causes increases all around.

Building Again Profitable
It is probable that there will be "a considerable increase in building operations in the spring," Frederick H. Curtiss, chairman and agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, says in his monthly review, for February, issued today.

The review, in part, says: "Although the amount of building being constructed at the present time is less than it was last summer, due to the natural slackening during the winter months, nevertheless the decline has not been as large as is usually experienced. The value of the contracts being awarded and permits for new buildings being issued indicate that there will be a considerable increase in building operations this spring."

"The building costs have decreased now to such a point that they bear approximately the same relation to rents as they did in 1913. In other words, the owner of a building constructed at the present time can receive nearly as large a return on his investment as he did before the war. There still remains an insufficient amount of mortgage money to finance a large volume of building although this is seemingly being overcome."

No End of Making Plans
For a Boston de LuxeNo Fewer Than 41 Reports in Twenty or Thirty Years,
at Cost of at Least \$250,000

Report of the City Planning Board, just issued in printed form, proves strikingly that of the making of plans for a Boston de Luxe, as of the making of many books, there is no end.

The report of the City Planning Board, intended for the previous administration, is made public with the passage of an appropriation of \$10,000 to pay for still another investigation of Boston's needs, geographical, commercial and industrial assets, and the preparation of a major plan for its development, its zoning for building, location of public buildings, park improvement, street system and general promotion.

The planning board reports that in the last 20 or 30 years no fewer than 41 reports by special commissions have been made on the subject of transportation facilities in the Boston metropolitan district alone.

It is further narrated that these surveys and studies, which were supplemented by a number of special investigations made by permanent boards and commissions, and also by independent investigations made by business organizations, cost not less than \$250,000.

The planning board plainly admits that a thorough survey and investigation of all the previous investigations made in and around Boston and for Boston is something beyond it, when it says: "The number of investigations and reports which have been made in the last 20 or 30 years in connection with the commercial, maritime and industrial development of the city of Boston is unlimited."

To show how much investigating and surveying has been done in Boston's behalf, the planning board reports: "A list of some of the more important of these reports has been made, but it has been found phys-

cally impossible, with the time and staff available, to prepare a complete synopsis of each one of these reports. This would mean the reading, analysis, and epitomizing of thousands of pages of text matter and the interpretation of hundreds of maps, plans, charts and diagrams."

"As a further illustration of the extent of this undertaking, it might be stated that a somewhat similar survey was instituted by a commission appointed by the Legislature to investigate one phase of development in the metropolitan district. This commission was in existence for nine months, an appropriation of \$10,000 was placed at its disposal, and a large staff of employees was engaged in the work. In its report the commission called attention to the fact that, up to the time of its appointment, there had been no less than 41 reports by special commissions and committees on the subject of transportation facilities in the metropolitan district alone. It further stated that these investigations, which were supplemented by a number of special investigations made by permanent boards and commissions and also by independent investigations made by business organizations, has cost at a conservative estimate \$250,000."

Then the planning board indicates there may be wanted a thorough study of Boston studies previously made and in a comprehensive report on the scores of previous reports made concerning the metropolitan district, when it says to the city council:

"There is no question that the survey now under consideration, when completed, will constitute a valuable contribution to available municipal material. The city planning board, therefore, will be glad to carry on the work to a conclusion if such action is in accordance with the wishes of your honorable body."

FIGHT "JUST BEGUN" FOR A NEW PRISON, DECLARES SENATOR

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Norfolk and Suffolk, George D. Chamberlain of Hampden and Harry A. Cooke of Worcester signed their names.

"The committee wishes to say, the report says, 'that no human being is bad enough to deserve confinement in such a place or dangerous enough to need it. Many of the conditions which continue to put the brand of the prison on the inmates are undoubtedly due to the survival of the fittest type of prison architecture which is so well exemplified by the state prison at Charlestown. No reforming influence, however humane and generous, would long survive in the atmosphere of such a place.'

"It should be said that the management of the prison or the Department of Correction is in no way responsible for the lack of adequate facilities. For years the recommendation has been made by them to the Legislature that a new prison was a vital need, but the lack of money or a diversity of opinion as to the proper location of the new institution has delayed the Legislature in granting the authority, and also prevented the appropriation of money for needed improvements on the old structure.

"Hence the committee is a unit in recommending that the present prison site be immediately abandoned and that a modern prison be erected on a more suitable site."

None of these eight Senators is found recorded with Mr. Parkhurst in favor of his bill. He was joined by two members of the upper branch, only, Senators George H. Carrick of Middlesex and Henry S. Clark, of Suffolk.

Origin of Bill

The final chapter of Senator Parkhurst's story for a new state prison has not yet been written. The opening chapters, however, are still valuable and will be reviewed again before the issue is settled.

The Senator explains that his attention was first called to the question of the state prison by the report of the Commissioner of Correction, whom he had never met. The report sent Mr. Parkhurst to Charlestown to investigate for himself. He found the prisoners confined in granite cubicles into which a negligible amount of light and air can creep. He found the "bucket system" of pre-historic prison days in vogue. He found the men fed under the worst of conditions. He failed to find adequate facilities for any instruction which a large number of the inmates are eager to get, for hospitals or for the proper kind of work or exercise.

Convinced that the warden has performed little short of a miracle in accomplishing what he has with what he has to do with, Senator Parkhurst filed a bill for a new state prison. He filed it without the sanction, advice or cooperation of the Commissioner of Correction or the Warden of the State Prison. He filed it as a citizen of the Commonwealth rather than as a member of the Senate, and he defended it before the Committee on Public Institutions and the floor of the Senate as such.

His bill provides for a state prison commission of three, to be appointed by the Governor, to hold office for five years. One would be the Commissioner of Correction and the other two citizens of the Commonwealth and men of broad business experience. This commission would be charged with the selection of a site, the disposal of the present site, the administration of the work of building and getting the new prison under way. A sum of \$2,000,000 would be appropriated under the bill, although expenditure would not be immediate.

New Proposal Offered

Senator Parkhurst urges this bill, or the fundamental object incorporated in it, on the basis of humanity, education and business common sense. The evidence on the first two points, he presents from the results of his investigation and the investigations of others specially charged with this duty. Mr. Parkhurst presented to the Senate a plan of a state prison,

patterned after one of the most premodern modern in the country. Throughout his championship of the proposal the Senator made it plain that he was moved by no desire to "coddle" the inmates of the institution. In his proposed plan he provides that the prison proper should cover 25 acres inclosed with a high, unscalable wall that would inspire discipline within it. He provides for a modern cell house, a dining room and service building, a chapel, school room, library, a hospital, a central heat and power plant, space for exercise, and a workshop where the inmates may be employed in productive labor.

As a business man, the economic aspects of the present prison problem interest him considerably. On this he places his chief reliance, and he drew up an incontrovertible brief on this phase with the help of a practiced economist.

Saving to State

Senator Parkhurst sets the estimated cost of the prison by contract at \$2,170,000. From this he estimates that a total of \$520,000 can be saved by the employment of inmate labor. Further, \$850,000 can be deducted from the total cost by the sale of the property at Charlestown, as valuable per square foot as the land outside the city, where the prison would be built, would be per acre.

These deductions would bring the contract cost of the structure and land down to \$800,000. There could be added economies estimated at \$65,593 a year through reduction in the number of guards now necessary for the present prison, through better administration of the food through decent methods; through an efficient heat, light and power plant; through savings from now necessary repairs; through transfer of men from non-productive to productive work and through increased industrial efficiency.

Taking the figures for past years, Senator Parkhurst finds that the annual average transfer from prison industries to the general funds of the State is \$38,067. This, added to the annual economy would total \$103,553, and will provide for interest at 4 per cent and liquidate the \$800,000 expenditure for the net cost of the prison in nine years and five months.

"Therefore," Senator Parkhurst says, "after the most careful examination of which I am capable, I feel, as a business man, that this Commonwealth, for business reasons alone, can not only afford to build a new state prison, but it cannot afford not to build it, for it is losing at least \$50,000 every year that it remains in Charlestown, and has been losing that amount annually for the last 10 years."

ARGUMENTS FAVOR SHIP SUBSIDIES

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story of subsidies shows that they have never operated to stimulate shipping, and have not been a factor in building up the American merchant marine.

Mr. Fletcher advocated as relief measures a revival of the Bureau of Marine Insurance in the Treasury Department, to supply insurance at cost to all American vessels. Government operation of shipping board vessels, which have in the past been largely in the hands of private operators, the senator said, would work out successfully if given a fair trial.

Edward A. Filene, of Boston, in addressing the convention, presented an idea for the use of idle American ships to carry American travelers to and from Europe at rates reasonable enough to attract a large number of tourists who otherwise could not afford a vacation on the continent. He pointed out that this traffic would give the steamship companies return cargoes, something always lacking in the old immigration trade, which today has been very materially reduced by governmental restriction.

Americans love vacations, the speaker said, and large numbers of them would go to Europe if the traveling cost and the living expenses in Europe were reasonable. Such conditions would develop a new class of tourists. Teachers, farmers, young business and professional men, soldiers who want to revisit the battlefields of France, and a considerable body of students, all would be attracted by a new mode of travel at a new price.

"The tourist agencies, with their conducted parties, have systematized their service to the various European countries until one feels that the trip could not be taken more reasonably than now, so long as regular means of travel and first-class hotels are used," Mr. Filene continued. "The agency tours have brought pleasure and profit to thousands. The continuing success of these enterprises is a good enough certificate of their reliability and efficiency."

"But there is room for cheaper and simpler facilities, and a chance to care for people in a more wholesome way. I am told that such a passenger ship as the George Washington, ferried over, during the war, a number of soldiers considerably more than twice as great as her ordinary passenger capacity, and that boats of the United Fruit Company, that normally carry 150 passengers, carried as high as 1500 soldiers; that a 7500 gross ton ship, which will transport 75 first-class and 45 second-class passengers, will carry from 800 to 900 troops."

am further informed that subsistence costs, which are about \$1.75 a day for first-class passengers, are only 75 cents a day for troops.

"What has been done can be done again. Facilities that our young men found good enough in war time are good enough for us in peace time. There is no need that we should go back to luxurious travel—no need, at least, that by failing or refusing to provide facilities for simple and inexpensive travel we shall deny the opportunity of foreign travel to the masses of our people who cannot afford to pay from \$100 to \$500 for a one-way passage across the ocean. Would it not be possible to provide for our men—the service would not doubt have, for a time at least, be limited to men—a transport service at moderate cost, just as the government provided a cheap but adequate transport service in 1917, 1918 and 1919?"

"I want to submit to you steamship owners here the question whether you would not find it to your advantage to arrange to take shiploads of men over to Europe in much the same fashion as we took our soldiers to France during the war? Whether the cost of a vacation in Europe could not be made to compare favorably with the cost of vacations in this country, especially as transportation and living costs would be combined in two of the four or six weeks of such a vacation? Whether the small profits that would be made from a very large number of passengers carried on the transport plan would not compare favorably with the larger profits made from passengers carried in the regular way?"

"There are many ships that are eating their heads off in idleness at present, some of them, I am told, built for transports and not requiring to be entirely rebuilt inside to make them suitable. If these transports could be used, or if other ships could be refitted, as was done during the war, so that large numbers could be carried in them, would it not be possible greatly to reduce ocean fares?"

"This kind of traveler would not demand much more comfort than he gets on his annual camping trip! Cafeteria meals would appeal to him as economical and he would be satisfied, if necessary, to sleep in hammocks. Few stewards would be required to take care of such passengers. With only men on the boats the accommodations could be simplified in many ways."

In conclusion Mr. Filene said the experiences gained by such travel would induce international understanding, cement international friendships and, by making for world peace, increase our commerce, which, of course, would mean more prosperity for our business and our merchant marine.

ITALY AFFECTED BY OVERTHROW OF FIUME GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

agitations, propaganda or any action hostile to the Italian ideals and aspirations of Fiume.

"I acknowledge as legitimate the sovereign power exercised by the Committee of National Defense, and declare that if I failed to be loyal to these pledges I should become unworthy to belong to civilized society."

Zanella Police Escape

The Committee of National Defense immediately published a manifesto announcing to the people the definite fall of the Zanella Government, adding that the Constituent Assembly had assumed full powers. It set forth that the preservation of public order had been entrusted to the Italian carabinieri and other royal troops, and invited the Italian Government to assume the administration of the city.

The Zanella police force, taking advantage of the disorder, succeeded in escaping and in concentrating in the neighboring village of Grotto, where, according to reports, it is enrolling Croats for a desperate attempt to capture Fiume.

The Fascisti and Legionaries are remaining under arms and have formed a national guard of honor, so as to be ready for any attack.

PIUMI, March 4. (By The Associated Press).—The Committee of National Defense proclaimed the final overthrow of the provisional government under Riccardo Zanella, President of the Constituent Assembly yesterday. The government capitulated after fierce fighting. The committee, upon assuming power, asked the Italian Government to send a representative to administer the government of the city until quiet is restored.

TEXTILE STRIKE AREA IS ORDERLY

Hope Mills in Rhode Island Open for Third Successive Day and Picketing Is Limited

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4.—The Hope Company's textile plant at Hope, R. I., first of the 13 Pawtuxet Valley mills closed by the Rhode Island textile strike six weeks ago to resume operations, opened this morning for the third successive day. There were no disorders. An agreement reached yesterday between Major Samuel A. Hall, commanding the troops in the valley, and James A. Dick, acting head of the strike organization, limited picketing operations to former employees of the Hope Mills, so the picket line this morning was smaller than on previous days.

In the past pickets had come from Natick, Pawtucket and other villages, many of them members of the so-called "iron battalion" which ruled the valley before the advent of the troops. The management of the mill continues to claim that the plant is operating at 30 per cent of its capacity. Strike leaders maintain that only 23 operations were at work yesterday. The mill normally employs 260.

Mass meetings were called for today in Attleboro, Crompton and other points in the Pawtuxet Valley to complete arrangements for "intensified picketing" to begin Monday at all mills where strikes are in progress, both in the Pawtuxet and Blackstone valleys. Announcement was made this morning at general strike headquarters in Attleboro that a number of additional soup kitchens will be opened next week for the relief of unemployed operatives. It is claimed that 3000 strikers are being given two meals daily at the chain of soup kitchens already in operation.

Senator Moses Expected to Talk With Strike Leaders

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 4. (Special).—The opening of a strikers' relief commissary and the sale of tags under the auspices of the Manchester Central Labor Union, working for the benefit of the strikers, divided attention in this city this morning, as the third week of the textile strike drew to a close. From the moment it was opened early this morning, the new commissary, located in a downtown business block, was thronged with patrons, all of whom bore the union cards which entitled them to purchase provisions at near cost.

The union leaders had given up any hope of action by the congressional delegation before the first of next week. Both New Hampshire Senators, George H. Moses and Henry W. Keyes, last night acknowledged the telegrams sent them asking a congressional investigation of the textile situation here, but stated in their answering wires that they are waiting further information on the way to them by mail.

Senator Moses, who leaves Washington for this city today, is expected to go into conference with the strike leaders either tomorrow evening or Monday. While he will take no action, he is regarded here as the man through whom the labor leaders can send their side of the question back to the New Hampshire Congressional group.

The usual series of Sunday meetings have been prepared for tomorrow, with speakers addressing various foreign-born groups in their native tongues tomorrow afternoon, while the regular mass meetings at the city's two largest theaters are scheduled for tomorrow evening.

The close of the third week of the strike finds the strikers and mill owners no closer to a settlement than they were at the start. Two organizations in the city have made tentative efforts to take part in a settlement, the Manchester Ministerial Association and the special strike committee of the Board of Aldermen, but neither, apparently, have met with any success. No appeal has yet been made to New Hampshire labor officials, while first steps toward Congressional interference have just been taken by the strikers.

Despite the three weeks without work, there have been only a very few cases of need reported to the strikers' relief committee. Merchants here admit that the trouble, which has put 16,000 Manchester residents out of work, has affected their businesses, but the strikers themselves have as yet given no signs of being without work with which to carry on their fight.

Text of President Harding's Letter to Mr. Fordney on Bonus Scheme

Following is the text of President Harding's letter of Feb. 16 to Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, on the subject of the bonus:

In accordance with the promise made to yourself and your associates on the Senate and House committees, charged with the responsibility of formulating proposed bonus legislation, I carefully looked into the program of taxation which has been suggested. In addition thereto I have made inquiry into the feasibility of issuing either short-time Treasury notes or long-time bonds to meet the financial obligations which the proposed legislation will impose. It is not possible to commend to you either of the plans suggested.

It continues to be my best judgment that any compensation legislation enacted at this time ought to carry with it the provisions for raising the needed revenues, and I find myself unable to suggest any commendable plan other than that of a general sales tax. Such a tax will distribute the cost of rewarding the former service men in such a manner that it will be borne by all the people whom they served, and does not commit the government to class imposition of taxes or the resumption of the burdens recently repealed, the maintenance of which can be justified only by a great war emergency.

It is fully realized how great is the difficulty which confronts the Congress in solving this difficult problem. I am aware of the strong sentiment in Congress in favor of this adjusted compensation. I have spoken approvingly myself, always with the reservation that the bestowal shall be made when it may be done without such injury to the country as will nullify the benefits to the former service men themselves which this expression of gratitude is designed to bestow.

It is not an agreeable thing to suggest that action be postponed again, but, frankly, I do not find myself favorable to the piecemeal payment plan, which is manifestly designed to avoid embarrassment to the treasury. The long-drawn-out payments will not afford an effective helplessness to the service men.

We have no serious problem in beginning the allotments of public lands and the immediate issue of paid-up insurance. The real difficulty lies in the payment of the cash bonus. Rather than provide that the maximum cash payments shall extend over a period of 2½ years, it would be a vastly better bestowal if we could wait the day when we may safely undertake to pay at once in full, so that the award may be turned to real advantage.

Inasmuch as the treasury is to be called upon to meet more than \$8,000,000,000 of maturing obligations in the 16 months immediately before us, it is not possible to recommend the issue of several hundred millions of additional short-time notes. Further excessive borrowings would likely undo all that has been accomplished in readjusting interest rates and stabilizing the financial world, both vitally essential to the resumption of industrial and commercial activities.

Granting that it is not fair to oppose any proposed plan without offering a substitute, let me repeat that I believe the American people will accept the levy of a general sales tax to meet the proposed bonus payments, and we should contribute thereby no added difficulties to the problems of readjustment. If Congress will not adopt such a plan, it would be wise to let the legislation go over until there is a situation which will justify the large outlay. We are driving for large economies. We are pushing the disposition of surplus war property, and have other transactions under consideration which ought to prove a great relief to the federal treasury. It is not consistent to enact legislation in anticipation of these things, but it would be a prudent plan to await the developments, and I can see in such a postponement no lack of regard for the service men, in whom all the American people are so genuinely interested.

I take it that the ex-service men themselves are no less concerned than others about the restoration of business and the return to abundant employment. Those of their wounded or sick comrades who were impaired by their war service are being cared for with the most liberal generosity the nation can bestow.

There are here and there exceptional cases of neglect and attending complaint, but we are seeking them out and correcting them with all possible speed. It has not been possible to meet all the demands for special hospitalization, but we are building to that end, without counting the cost. We are expending \$400,000,000 a year in compensation, hospitalization and rehabilitation. These things are recited to reassure you that such delay as will enable Congress to act in prudence for the common good will have no suggestion of unkindness or ingratitude.

INDUSTRIAL COURT BILL HEARING SET

Labor to Oppose Measure in in Massachusetts Legislature

Urged as a means to the solution of Labor problems and opposed by Labor as more drastic than the Kansas law, the bill accompanying the petition of Frank Stern for the creation of a board of industrial relations and the abolition of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and the Minimum Wage Commission will be heard by the Committee on State Administration Monday. The bill would create a court of three judges, empowered with supervision over specified industries which are declared to involve the public interest and siting as a high court in industrial and Labor controversies.

Several bills relating to automobiles, more particularly the fees charged for registration, come up before the joint Committee on Ways and Means. An active discussion is anticipated in view of opposition in the automobile trade and among automobilists to the proposals of the Department of Public Works to increase and so allocate the motor fees that the man who uses the roads of the State will pay for them in this way. The department has an ambitious and extensive road program before it, and is proceeding on the ground that it

SHIPPING BOARD TRIES TO AVERT RATE WAR

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Shipping Board was today trying to avert, if possible, a threatened rate war affecting continental European trade routes.

Withdrawal of the United American lines from the north Atlantic freight rate conference has caused apprehension that another rate war, such as followed the drastic cutting of ocean freight rates by Rear Admiral Benson, when chairman of the board, and of which the conference is an outgrowth, would result unless certain fundamental changes were made on the basis of districts or territory served.

The Atlas Tack Corporation for the 1921 calendar year reports a net loss of \$403,213 after inventory depreciation of \$299,114. In 1920 net profits of the company, after taxes, was \$120,853 or \$1.37 a share on the 95,000 shares of stock.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, regular quarterly 13 per cent on preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 24.

PRESIDENT HOLDS BONUS CERTIFICATE WORST SCHEME YET

(Continued from Page 1)

cate scheme, but an undecurrent of feeling was quite apparent in opposition to it.

Statements, however, were given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by A. H. Lockett, speaking for the firm of Bonbright & Co., bankers, and by R. V. D. Gibson, president of the New York Trust Company, and formerly commissioner of the Red Cross in France.

Wall Street is practically unanimous in its alignment against the scheme, according to Mr. Lockett.

"The general opinion on the street," he said, "is that the scheme is not a very feasible one. It gives too much drawing power to certificate holders, and it only shifts the responsibility from the government and burdens the banks. The Street is entirely opposed to the scheme. Further than that, you may say that we are all at one. The plan is impracticable."

Harvey D. Gibson, president of the New York Trust Company and Red Cross commissioner for France during the war, authorized the following statement concerning the proposed soldiers' bonus bill:

"If press reports concerning the present status of the proposed bonus legislation may be taken as accurate, the latest proposal would seem to be worse than any of its predecessors; certainly for the soldiers and probably for the country as a whole. It is my opinion that any attempt on the part of Congress as well as the demand by a certain number of veterans to reward, by any gift of money, services rendered by our soldiers in the time of war for the defense of their country is thoroughly bad in principle.

"Even though it should be considered that a money compensation should be asked for and granted to the soldier, there is not the slightest question that present conditions prohibit such action without the gravest consequences to business and the country's welfare. In addition, such legislation would greatly hamper the vast refunding operations which the Treasury must carry out during the next few years. Each attempt to devise means for payment has resulted in a clear exposition of the economic evils which would result, and so great has been the protest from all sections of the country that each previous plan has been hastily discarded.

"From a financial standpoint the latest proposal is certainly no better than those previously offered and is probably worse, in that it appears to provide a delusive means for soldier relief without actually doing so. A proposal to make adjustments in compensation certificates the security for bank loans is deceiving to the soldier because it is unlikely that banks generally will be able from a sound banking policy to provide the funds which the proposed law will permit them to loan.

Back of each bank loan, whether secured or unsecured, must stand the credit and good faith of the borrower. No bank should be willing to loan on the proposed security or any other except to the borrower in whose ability to repay it has confidence.

Province Must Pay Liquor Duty

OTTAWA, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence).—According to the judgment handed down by Sir Walter Casals, the Province of British Columbia will have to pay customs duty to the Dominion Government on importations of liquor for sale through the British Columbia Liquor Commission. The judgment related that British Columbia was importing liquor for the purpose of carrying on business or trade, and must, therefore, pay the customs duties charged by the Dominion for the privilege of such importation. The case was one in which no costs were assessed against either side.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, regular quarterly 13 per cent on preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 24.

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Indoor Athletic Meet, representative athletes of eastern colleges taking part; Mechanics Hall, 8 o'clock.

Bowdoin College Glee Club, annual concert; Hotel Vendome, 8 o'clock.

Park Street Club, William H. O'Brien, chief of division of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, to lecture on "History of the Telephone and the Policy of State Regulation"; B. Y. M. C. U., 48 Boylston street, 8 o'clock.

Boston Masonic Club, lecture by Edward C. R. Bagley, prison commissioner of Massachusetts, on "Prisons of Massachusetts and the Higher Officers of the State"; 448 Beacon Street, 8 o'clock.

Dartmouth College, class of '99, dinner; Boston City Club, 6 o'clock.

Boston Art Club, lecture by Dr. Jonathan C. Day on "Economic Relations"; 815 o'clock.

Second Plattsburg Camp, 5th Company, dinner; Boston City Club, 7 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A., Huntington Ave., Saturday Nighters, special concert 7:30 o'clock. Basketball game between Boston University School of Theology and Y. M. C. A., 8 o'clock.

Sigma Phi Fraternity, dinner; Boston City Club, 7 o'clock.

Boston Pan-Hellenic Association, dinner; Brunswick Hotel, 6:30 o'clock.

Northeastern College, engineers' department, meeting and entertainment; Boston City Club, 8 o'clock.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Hyde Park branch, dinner; Parker House, 6 o'clock.

Burdett College Alumni, dinner; Boston City Club, 8:30 o'clock.

American Literary Association, meeting; the Home Gallery, 7:30 o'clock.

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RADIO TO LINK GREENLAND WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD

Now Isolated Community Should Be Opened to Trade, Says Dr. Morten P. Porsild, Chief of Danish Arctic Station—Eskimos Thriving and Making Progress

"We were the happiest people to be found anywhere, while the World War was in progress," said Dr. Morten P. Porsild, telling a representative of The Christian Science Monitor of his experiences in Greenland. For 15 years Dr. Porsild has been chief of the Danish Arctic Station, at Godhavn, on the island of Disko, near the west coast of Greenland and 200 miles north of the arctic circle. He has been a visitor in Boston this week, at Harvard College and other institutions, and last night left for Ottawa, after lecturing before the New England Botanical Club. From the Canadian capital he will go to Chicago for a tour of university cities of the central states. In Boston he was a guest at the University Club.

Greenland's good fortune during the war, Dr. Porsild explained, lay in its isolation. For only three months of the year is it in touch with civilization. These are, of course, the summer months. Then a ship occasionally comes in, bearing news of the outer world. But throughout the long, dark winter there is no communication by ship or any other means. Greenland has no cable nor wireless. In April, 1921, the manager of the state telegraph cables of Denmark recommended establishment of a radio station in this far outpost of Danish rule, but no action has yet been taken. Some day (and it may be soon) the station will be built. Until that time the 500 Europeans and 13,000 Eskimos in Greenland will live as they are now living, in peaceful isolation.

Effects of War Felt

"We really get along very well," said Dr. Porsild. "When a ship goes out, we know that we must wait until another comes in, for all our news; that is all there is to it. We do not worry about those from whom we are parted; we simply wait."

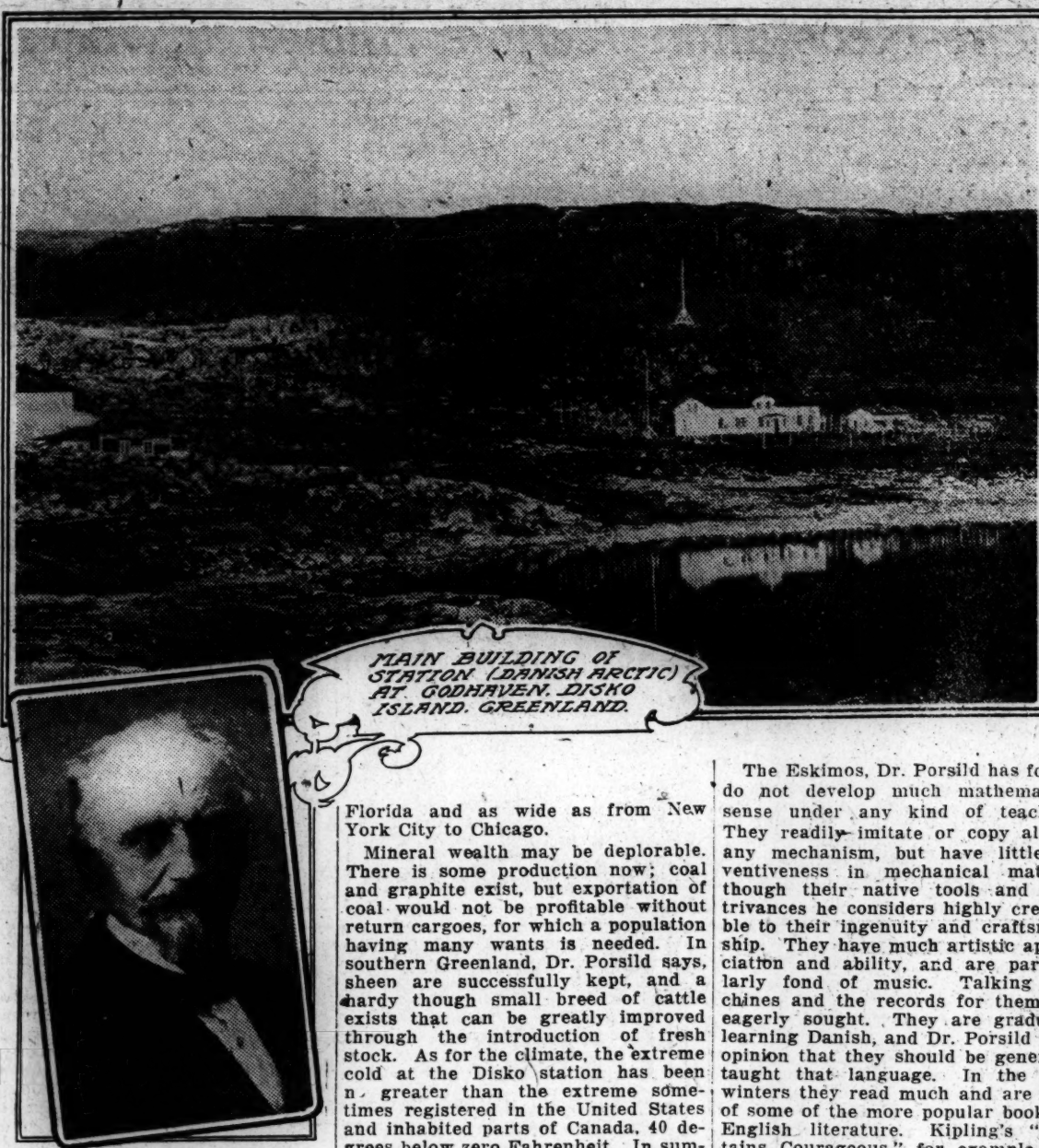
As the World War continued and its after-effects came, Greenland, like all the rest of the world, felt its economic effects. Wages and prices rose. They are now falling. But the Eskimos, living almost wholly to themselves, feel the effects but slightly. They are thriving, Dr. Porsild says, and making progress. There is less illiteracy among them, he believes, than in many parts of the United States, if not in the country as a whole. By hunting and fishing they supply their wants steadily; they have local self-government, schools and churches. The Danish Government has protected them from alcohol. In the last century their population has doubled.

In the matter of newspapers the Greenland Eskimos have what have often been advocated for a more complex civilization—journals owned, produced and distributed by the public. Every family in the community served receives free of charge a copy of the Atuagagdliut (Something to Read). South Greenland monthly, more than 60 years old, published at Godthaab; or the Avangnamioq (The Northlander), which is about 10 years old and is published at Godhavn. These are printed in Eskimo, with type similar to that used in American or European newspapers.

The Eskimos pay a sales tax for their public or common needs, the government taking one-fifth of the receipts from all sales of native products, and Dr. Porsild says this works very well.

Racial Relation a Mystery

The Eskimos have been studied closely by Dr. Porsild because of his personal interest in the ethnological problem that they present. Occupying the largest area of all the aboriginal races now in existence, their relation to other races is still a mystery, he says. It is because of this interest, principally, that Dr. Porsild is now in the United States; he is studying the material to be found in the museums of the country. A biologist by training, his work at the Danish Arctic Station has included giving aid to a wide range of studies in the far northern



MORTEN P. PORSILD

regions. This station, the work of which he has directed since its establishment in 1906, is maintained by the Danish Government as a headquarters and laboratory for anyone doing any kind of work in the natural sciences and desiring to use it. The station has been helpful to explorers and to students from Europe, mainly from Denmark, Germany, Sweden, England, and a few from the United States.

Dr. Porsild believes that Greenland should be opened gradually to trade with the world. He has advised this as a member of the Committee for Discussion of Greenland Affairs, which considered in 1920 and 1921 everything relating to the islands, and recently made an exhaustive report to the Danish Government. Trade with Greenland has long been a state monopoly directed by the Royal Danish Greenland Company. Dr. Porsild would like to see immigration in Greenland, from Denmark and perhaps other countries. There is much natural wealth, he says, in the ores and animal products. Narrow, though the inhabitable coast region is, it has great length, Greenland being as long as from Newfoundland to

Florida and as wide as from New York City to Chicago.

Mineral wealth may be deplorable. There is some production now; coal and graphite exist, but exportation of coal would not be profitable without return cargoes, for which a population having many wants is needed. In southern Greenland, Dr. Porsild says, sheep are successfully kept, and a sturdy though small breed of cattle exists that can be greatly improved through the introduction of fresh stock. As for the climate, the extreme cold at the Disko station has been greater than the extreme sometimes registered in the United States and inhabited parts of Canada, 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. In summer, as many writers have recorded, Greenland has sometimes a temperature of 60 degrees or more in the shade, and the continuous light from the sun stimulates growth. Godhavn, Dr. Porsild says, has a mean temperature in July of 7 degrees centigrade (44.6 degrees above zero, Fahrenheit), and in February, the coldest month, of minus 27 degrees centigrade (16.6 degrees below zero Fahrenheit).

Dr. Porsild was asked what he thought of the enthusiastic forecast of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, recently made in magazine articles, that reindeer can be made to provide vast wealth in arctic regions.

Eskimos Are Artistic

"I have read some of Mr. Stefansson's articles with much interest," he said, with a smile. "All I can say is that I would rather see the keeping of sheep extended first. Reindeer have not been introduced in Greenland yet, and I do not know when they will be." "Knud Rasmussen's expedition for the study of the Eskimos, which began summer with the expectation of staying three years, now in winter quarters in the far north of America, he said, and is likely to result in valuable information.

Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

TELL it not in Gath but tell it in Massachusetts today, there are very many Democrats and a formidable number of good Republicans who would hail with delight the entry of Andrew James Peters of Jamaica Plain into the contest to be United States Senator.

Former Mayor Peters, when he was in Congress from the eleventh district, made one of the very best reputations in Washington as a competent Representative. He was not a lime-light seeker but he represented his district and was ever an intelligent and hard worker. He kept his eyes wide open on national affairs with the result that Woodrow Wilson chose him to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Many men who are alive to the best interests of this Commonwealth and who are not carried away by the fetish of party fidelity would be pleased beyond measure to have more than one competent and available candidate for the United States Senate from whom to choose for the place this year.

It is very well known by Mr. Peters' closest friends that he does not enjoy Washington life. He is not fond of pomp and circumstance which are so dear to certain other men who have held the chair of Mayor of Boston. Mr. Peters always dodged everything of that kind he possibly could, hence his Yankee aversion to returning to formal and red tape Washington.

But there are many keen and hopeful Democrats as well as Republicans who have grown weary of the situation in their own party today who believe that sometimes the majority party would make a very splendid move were it to place Andrew James Peters at the top of its list of candidates to be voted for at the polls next November.

Francis X. Coyne, from the Eleventh Suffolk Representative district, is sponsoring a five-cent Elevated fare bill in the Legislature and Mayor Curley has agreed to help Mr. Coyne and Mr. Coyne in turn will help, aid and assist Mr. Curley with his five-cent fare bill which is yet to be introduced.

Politics and five-cent fare bills make strange bedfellows, and Mayor Curley has forgiven Francis X. Coyne for his hostility during the recent mayoral campaign, for the representative is going to be very friendly to Mr. Curley's legislative program this year. Mr. Coyne went so far the other day as to predict on the floor of the House that Mr. Curley will be chosen governor some of these days by the people of Massachusetts.

OLD UNIVERSITIES OF ENGLAND, TOPIC

Albert Mansbridge Next Lowell Institute Lecturer

Albert Mansbridge, member of the Royal Commission on the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in 1919, will conduct the eighth course in the annual series of free public lectures given by the Lowell Institute. The course, consisting of eight lectures on "The Older English Universities," will begin next Tuesday at 5 p. m. and will be held on the following Tuesdays and Fridays, in the Rogers Building, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street.

The ninth course, the last of the season, will be held on Thursdays, Saturdays and Mondays, at 8 p. m., beginning on March 23. The subject is "Progress in Religion in the Greek World to the Christian Era." T. R. Glover, Fellow of St. John's College and public orator in the University of Cambridge, England, will lecture.

The current course is being conducted by William Morton Wheeler, dean of the Bussey Institute and professor of economic entomology, Harvard University, on "Social Life Among Insects." The lecture scheduled for next Monday is "Bees, Solitary and Social."

The dates and subjects for the lectures in the remaining courses follow: Eighth course, by Albert Mansbridge on "The Older English Universities": March 7, "The Medieval University"; March 10, "The Rise of Oxford and Cambridge"; March 14, "The Organization of Oxford and Cambridge"; March 17, "Life at Oxford and Cambridge"; March 21, "The Universities and Working Men and Women"; March 24, "The Influence of the Universities on British Life and Thought"; Religious, Social, and Political"; March 28, "The Relationship of Oxford and Cambridge to Universities in General, Especially Those of the United States"; March 31, "The Power That Is in Them."

Ninth course, by T. R. Glover, on "Progress in Religion in the Greek World to the Christian Era": March 23, "Early Man and His Environment"; March 25, "Homer"; March 27, "The Beginnings of Greek Criticism"; March 30, "The Great Century of Greece"; April 1, "Plato"; April 3, "After Alexander"; April 6, "The Stoics"; April 8, "Gods of the Orient."

Bates Men on Probation

LEWISTON, Me., March 4.—Mid-year examinations proved too much for 10 per cent of the 150 students enrolled at Bates College. Ten of the students were suspended, and 52 were placed on trial for another semester as a result of failures in mid-year examinations. The sophomore class is most seriously affected. The registrar of the Maine Institution announced a list of 38 students with an average rank approximating 90 or over. The "co-eds" lead in the honors.

DEMAND FOR HUGE INDEMNITY SEEN AS MENACE TO WORLD

Business Man Declares Germany Could Pay Only With Manufactures, and Would Be Only Industrial Nation in World by the Time Whole Amount Was Paid

Insistence on an enormous indemnity from Germany constitutes a great danger to the world, in the opinion of Thomas W. Pelham, director of sales and counselor of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, who in addressing a conference of the Boston Export Round Table at the Boston City Club, last night, analyzed the present political and business situation in most of the leading countries of the world.

"Germany has no raw materials with which to pay her indemnity," said Mr. Pelham, "she therefore must pay with her manufactures." She would have to manufacture \$7,000,000,000 worth annually to meet her payments and live, which is about \$1,000,000,000 more than all the nations of the world have ever manufactured in a single year. Germany would be the only industrial nation in the world by the time the indemnity was paid."

Mr. Pelham believes it is quite plain that "something reasonable and sensible must be done about the indemnity."

"Germany could go down in ruin," he said, "and this would result in the financial ruin of France, England and even the United States. Great Britain sees the handwriting on the wall and is willing to modify the terms of the peace treaty."

"Political and economic conditions in England have improved greatly in two years," said Mr. Pelham. "In France the industries are practically all going and there is very little unemployment, but the nation looks too much to the indemnity and not enough to her export trade."

"Conditions are improving in Belgium more rapidly than in any other European country. Her industries are running at capacity, but curiously enough, this condition is not as yet reflected in the Belgian franc—in its exchange value."

"The situation in Spain is seemingly good, but there is hostility to foreign commercial enterprises in the country which is reflected in excessive taxation of all enterprises controlled by foreigners."

"Denmark, Sweden and Norway are actually coming back. Labor troubles have been numerous, especially in Sweden, due to the excessively high prices paid labor during the war." Mr. Pelham declared a forecast of central Europe was as yet impossible. "The Polish debt is not worth a tenth of even the German mark," he said. "Russia's currency is so bad that 1,000,000 rubles can be had for \$1. But there are enough undeveloped resources in Russia to pay off the entire debt of the world," and the speaker held out the hope that this year would see a better government in Russia.

Australia and New Zealand were declared "back to normal." Mexico awaited only recognition by the United States. Brazil was in a somewhat better condition, and conditions were rapidly improving in Argentina.

Japan was "the first nation to get back to normal," Mr. Pelham said. Conditions in India were on the mend. China's return to normal was very slow.

Irish Lord Mayors Re-elected

DUBLIN, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence).—The result of the elections for chairmen of the municipal bodies throughout Ireland show that very little change has been made in the personnel, and that the political outlook has already become broader. Men with Anti-Treaty views were supported in their reelection and even proposed by Treaties, and vice versa. This happened in the case of the Republican, Donal O'Callaghan, who was elected to another year of office as Lord Mayor of Cork. The Unionist High Sheriff also supported him. Lord Mayor O'Neill of Dublin, having already beaten all previous records, was returned for a sixth year of office.

MR. HARDING TAKES HAND TO CHECK CUTS IN ARMY

President Declares Himself in Favor of Army of 130,000 and Navy Personnel Running Between 80,000 and 100,000

By FREDERICK WILLIAM WILE

(Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company) WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Harding today took a hand in attempting to check ruthless raids on the army and navy when he declared himself in favor of an army of 130,000 and of a naval personnel running between 80,000 and 100,000. The President is confident that Congress will avoid extremes. He indicated that in his judgment cuts below the figures above mentioned would constitute extremes. Mr. Harding warns Congressional reductionists that the country is not likely to approve substantial cuts. He stated in the most positive terms that the Administration would not sanction them.

Before assertions to the foregoing effect were made at the White House this afternoon President Harding was in consultation with the sub-committee of the House of Representatives dealing with the army. He also had some conversation with the members of the appropriations committee regarding naval affairs. There is reason to believe there was plain speaking by the commander-in-chief of the nation's defensive establishment.

Substantial Reductions

The President did not withhold from members of Congress his anxiety, in common with the country at large, for diminution of military and naval expenditure. He believes that it will be possible to achieve substantial reductions. But President Harding wants Congress to remember that America is not yet living in an entirely ideal world. General Pershing was at the White House early in the day and conferred with the President along these lines.

Almost at the hour the President's views regarding naval cuts were being made known, the House adopted the second deficiency bill containing the Madden appropriations committee's recommendation for cutting the navy's fuel. This bill now provides only \$6,000,000 for oil and coal for the American fleet instead of the \$10,000,000 previously allowed and declared necessary by naval officers. Of course the Senate can still come to the rescue. The decision to reject the advice of naval experts in this way was taken without objection.

Discharge of Surplus Officers

At the White House there is undisguised displeasure with the somewhat widespread determination—the consequence of pacifist propaganda—to "cut everything to pieces"; as seen in executive quarters, such a policy rests on the sheerest folly. President Harding does not think that the time has yet arrived to make drastic reductions in either the military or naval establishments. He assumes there will be a continued decrease in army personnel, due primarily to the discharge of surplus officers, taken on in abnormal numbers during the war and still undemobilized. The President would not object to a cut in army personnel as low as 130,000, the super-reductionists want an army of 75,000. Mr. Harding thinks it would be going below the margin of absolute safety for the United States to diminish its army below 130,000 until there has been developed a national guard to a state where it can be used for any emergency. The President urges the country to remember that the world is still pass-

ing through a stage of social and political upheaval. He does not look forward to the future through lugubrious spectacles. He particularly thinks that conditions in America are sound. Estimating national and international values at their best, President Harding nevertheless does not believe we have yet reached a stage where we can be "perfectly secure" without armed forces. That is why he deprecates, and will tenaciously oppose "extremes" if applied to either branch of our defenses.

American Merchant Marine

Now that Congress is asked to subsidize the creation of a truly great American merchant marine, the President thinks it proper to call attention to its relation with national defense. An efficient, well-established, swift fleet of capable warships—and they can be kept efficient only if properly manned—would, in conjunction with a merchant fleet, constitute a vast bulwark of defense at sea. It is that kind of a bulwark—a good navy and a good merchant marine—the President Harding is bent upon maintaining.

The President deprecates the squabble between the naval and military authorities on one side and Congress on the other. He attributes it to mutual misunderstanding. The soldiers and the sailors are persuaded that Congress is not fully awake to defensive and strategic necessities. Congress, jealous of its prerogatives and authority, is inclined to resent interference from the men in uniform or even from their civilian administrators.

Reasonableness of "Cuts"

Mr. Harding let it be known that he especially regrets the controversy over naval fuel. It has its origin in the vast number of ships of war Uncle Sam rushed to completion to meet a vital emergency—squadrons of destroyers not now needed and the like. There must be a curtailment of any extraneousness in the direction of maintaining useless vessels under costly steam. But the President insists the navy shall not be depleted. He is convinced Congress will not do that; for it would lack, in his opinion, the support of the people and certainly the sanction of the executive.

Wherever either the army or navy is "topheavy" with personnel, chiefly officers, the President sees the reasonableness of cuts. There will have to be a sane balancing all around. The army, for example, lacks second lieutenants, but has too many officers of higher ranks. The "treaty navy," being smaller than the fleet once contemplated, will not have to look to Annapolis for as many graduate midshipmen. What number of cadets can usefully be graduated this year remains to be determined. The President conceived the inevitability of graduating fewer naval officers in the future.

Dr. Faunce to go Abroad

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4.—Dr. William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, will sail in the middle of July for Copenhagen, where he is to represent the Church Peace Union at the meeting of the World Alliance for the Promotion of International Friendship through the Churches. Later he will visit the League of Nations at Geneva and will deliver two lectures at Oxford on "The Ethics of Patriotism."

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West, Boston, Mass.



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Modish and Smart

WE HAVE been more and more impressed with the fact that sixty-five dollars is the price that the majority of women will pay for a stylish dress of fine material and careful workmanship. With this idea in mind we have put weeks of careful thought into the selection of models and materials and into the analyses of all things which would help us to make this new department one of the most successful features of our dress business. We have gone to the best makers of fine dresses and to our own Custom Workroom, we have made our own selection of styles and models, and we have had made to our specifications the most attractive and stylish dresses which we could offer. Now we are ready to present to our customers the first complete showing of sixty-five dollar dresses in this new department. They are dresses of originality and unusual charm, designed with the closest attention to all the details which make a distinctive dress. The aim of this new department will be not to sell a large number of dresses of one style, but constantly to show new models which will appeal to women of the most fastidious tastes.

Dresses in many styles—exclusive models

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Dresses of lovely materials and colors

The drawings above show two of the charming styles from our new department. Scores of other dresses, equally lovely, will also be shown at sixty-five dollars.

At the left the sketch shows a Romaine Crepe Dress, effectively trimmed with lattice work on bodice and skirt, \$65.00

The dress sketched at the right is of Canton Crepe, heavily beaded. The self panels form a graceful, irregular hem line, \$65.00

INDIAN GOVERNORS READY FOR ACTION

Viceroy's Conference Prepares
Coordinated Policy to Uphold
Law and Order

LONDON, March 4 (Special Cable)—The Indian viceroy has cabled Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary of State for India, informing him that the viceroy's conference with the governors of Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Punjab, and the United Provinces has resulted in a complete agreement upon the measures to be taken in the event of extension of the sedition movement. The Christian Science Monitor is informed further that vigorous steps will be adopted simultaneously in all the provinces if the occasion arises and that government authority will be maintained at all costs.

Supporters of the extremists in the provincial legislatures, who demanded discontinuance of the operation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and also the other measures under which sedition mongers are now incarcerated in jails on the ground that the governor of Bombay did not find the necessity to make wholesale arrests, have been informed that the reason no wholesale arrests have been made in Bombay, as in other provinces, is that after the exemplary lesson taught the agitators during the Bombay riots, the occasion has not arisen for the application of repressive measures. The governor of Bombay is in full agreement with the viceroy and the other governors on the question of maintenance of law and order. Secretary Montagu is issuing a statement to this effect almost immediately.

PROPOSED BRIDGE SITE IS OPPOSED

Cambridge Citizens Object to
Magazine Street Location

Citizens of Cambridge last night expressed themselves as actively opposed to Senate Bill 306, which would authorize the erection of a new bridge across the Charles River at the foot of Magazine Street rather than at the site of the present Cottage Farm bridge, connecting Essex and Brookline streets.

At the request of Representative Arthur K. Reading, the committee on metropolitan affairs consented to give a hearing in Cambridge, and request citizens who were dissatisfied with the recent hearing at the State House to express an opinion for or against the proposed change of bridge location.

Advocates of the bill endeavored to show that the Magazine Street location is the only logical site for the bridge, that it would satisfy traffic demands, provide a suitable approach to Cambridge, and establish direct communication between boulevards of the North and South shores. The new bridge would be wide enough to accommodate any amount of traffic, they insist, and the widening of Magazine Street, with the laying out of a park through the center, would be a decided civic improvement.

"The erection of a bridge at Magazine Street would cost practically the same as that of a new one at Cottage Farm," said John R. Rablin, Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan District Commission, for the reason that the present structure could be used as a temporary bridge during the construction of a new one. I believe that if a bridge is not constructed at the Magazine street site now, it will be at some future time, but that if it is built here now, there is no reason for believing that another bridge at Cottage Farm will ever be considered a necessity. The lines of traffic at Magazine Street would be much more direct."

Objections to the bill were anticipated by suggestions that property owners, who might suffer some loss if the present location of the bridge were changed, be reimbursed; that the possibility of car tracks running down Magazine Street be avoided by a clause in the bill prohibiting them, and that the construction of a series of arches at the end of the bridge would eliminate the necessity for little children to cross the crowded thoroughfare on their way to Magazine Beach.

The opposition, including representatives of many local orders, as well as property owners of Magazine Street, brought forward arguments that a bridge of eight arches, at a point where the river is wider than at the present site, would necessarily cost more than a bridge of only two arches; that the traffic on Magazine Street would become a menace to the many small children who are obliged to cross it on their way to and from school; that property along the riverfront would be damaged; that the park at the end of the street would be cut in two; and that a widened street, connecting such frequented highways, would be a certain invitation for speeding.

"I have on my desk a petition signed by 3000 protestants against the proposed bridge location," stated Mayor Edward W. Quinn, who appeared as a Cambridge citizen to add his own protest. "Even if the Cambridge City Council should refuse to grant track locations on Magazine Street or on the bridge, the Public Utilities Commission could grant the requests over their refusal, and Magazine Street would soon lose its place as the chief residential street of the vicinity. Even the manufacturers of the district are opposed to the change."

At the conclusion of the hearing, nearly 400 citizens went on record as opposing the bill. Senator Andrew A. Casagrande, chairman of the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, announced that careful consideration would be given the question, and that a report would be made public immediately.

One-Cent Stamp Brings \$540

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—A one-cent postage stamp of the issue of August, 1861, was sold at auction here yesterday for \$540. Less than half a dozen of the stamps, known as the "1-cent August," are in existence. It was said.

Portraits of the Pre-Revolution Period Shown at the Boston Art Club

ANOTHER memorable art event was added to the many unique exhibitions fostered by the Copley Society of Boston when the loan collection of early American portraits was thrown open to an invited gathering last evening at the gallery of the Boston Art Club. The collection will be open to the public, at a small admission fee to cover expenses, during March.

It is peculiarly appropriate that the society should have undertaken an exhibition designed to show that the great Copley was contemporaneous with and even preceded by portrait painters of talent apart from Sully and Stuart. This show proves that there were a score or more of artists who left works that were noteworthy stepping-stones in the development of American painting.

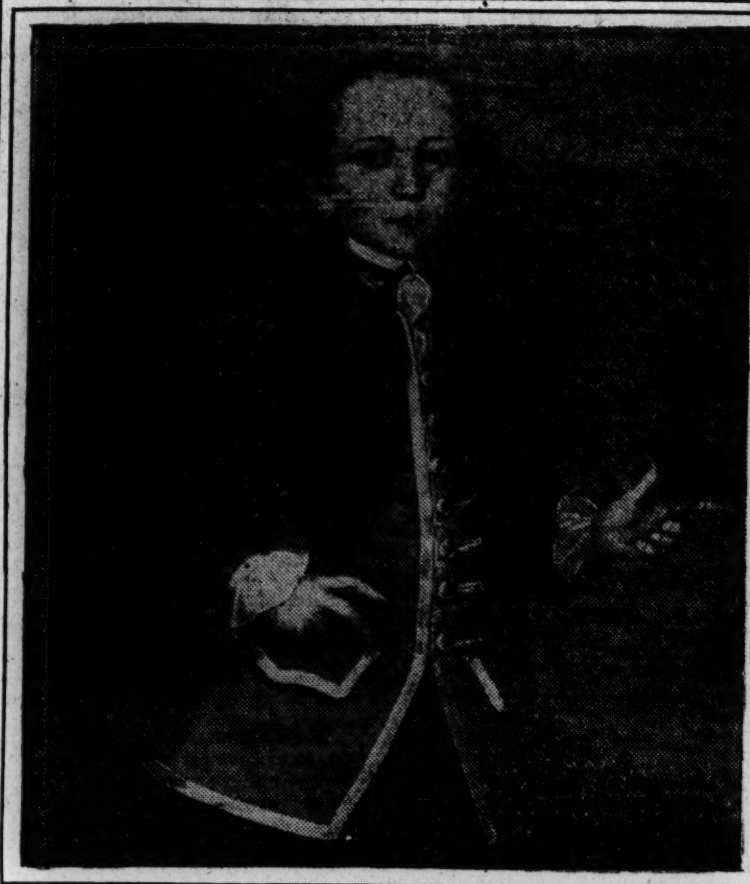
For expert assistance the Copley Society has had the benefit of the services of that indefatigable searcher-out of colonial portraits, Frank W. Bayley. It was Mr. Bayley's exhibition of early colonial portraits at the Copley gallery in 1916 that might be called the seed of the astonishing exhibition that has flowered forth at the Boston Art Club in this selected showing of 65 paintings. Not one of the 65 is a Copley. This was by agreement of Mr. Bayley and the society's committee in charge of the show. Moreover, no painting was accepted without an understanding that the committee's attribution of unsigned portraits would be unchallenged.

So visitors to the Art Club during this month will see examples not only of the work of the better-known painters, Benjamin West, Henry Sargent and Smibert, but also of Greenwood, Fiske, Badger, Blackburn, Johnston, Savage, Williams, Pratt, Earl and Dummer. This exhibition is a veritable who's who of the leading Boston families of the century or more, represented by the canvases. For this is peculiarly a Boston show; probably nowhere else in the United States could be assembled such a varied collection of locally owned early portraits. Practically all these early Americans painted in Boston at one time or another, and many of them worked in the vicinity for years.

The gallery has been hung with a fine judgment as to juxtaposition and balance in color values, subjects and frame sizes, the places of honor in the center of the end and side walls and on the four angles of the larger room being occupied by the more notable works—the family of Sir Isaac Royal, lent by Harvard College, painted by Robert Fiske; Smibert's big canvas of Charles Chambers, with its well-modeled and finely painted head of a strong, just man; Blackburn's graceful portrait of Mrs. Thomas Bulfinch, a work lovely in its dominant tone of silvery gray; and Robert Fiske's picture of Gen. Samuel Waldo, a hero of the siege of Louisbourg. This is a loan from Bowdoin College.

A surprisingly modern note is to be seen in the self-portrait by Mather Brown, a broadly painted, joyously exuberant, and finely modeled head of a jolly personage. Mather Brown was a Bostonian, a pupil of Benjamin West. Brown went early to London and was appointed portrait painter to H. R. H. the Duke of York.

Charles Bridges' portrait of Mrs. Charles Bird is another high note in



Master Torrey, by Badger

this novel show. There are a rather large number of primitives, mostly depicting children in quaintly stiff attitudes, holding small toys or flowers as if patiently obedient to a demand that they hold themselves just so.

One of the most attractive canvases is Joseph Badger's picture of Samuel Torrey, depicting a bright lad in a sky blue jacket and a smart gray coat, with a black and orange bird perched on the index finger of his left hand. One returns to some of these paintings a second time to enjoy their naïveté or their insistent charm. For sheer graciousness, perhaps, the portrait of Mrs. Bulfinch, mother of Charles Bulfinch the architect of the Massachusetts State House, is unrivaled. This portrait escapes the stiffness of pose that marks many of the women's pictures. The expression is tenderly quizzical, almost smiling; the head is delicately worked, and the slender hands fall naturally across the folds of the voluminous satin dress. Truly a notable picture in a unique exhibition.

The Art Club gallery was crowded last evening, with a gathering enthusiastic over the widely representative show and the high standards that evidently have been held to in making the selections. For many this exhibition was a revelation of several almost unknown artists. The show has a keen historical interest, because of the costumes represented, the styles of hairdressing, and the minor accessories of house decoration.



Mrs. Thomas Bulfinch, by Blackburn

CATHEDRAL SLIDES SHOWN IN BOSTON

French Masterpieces Described
at Library Lecture

"Mankind was never so happily inspired as when it made a great cathedral," said Robert Louis Stevenson in his first published volume "An Inland Voyage," which excerpt perhaps best expresses the enjoyable impression gained by the listeners at an illustrated, descriptive talk given by Frederick Parsons, art critic and traveler of Newton, at the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Parsons showed 150 slides, photographed and colored by himself, from the cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, built in the great epoch of cathedral building, the thirteenth century, to the church of St. Chapelle,

Paris, sometimes called the Chapel Royal, a gem of the thirteenth century Gothic period where the architecture is of the most delicate tracery and the walls are almost completely taken up by 15 large rose windows, 49 feet high by 15 feet wide. This church was built 700 years ago.

Afterward was shown the cathedral at Beauvais, 50 miles northwest from Paris. Its choir is 104 feet long and its vaulting 160 feet high attains the greatest height of any in cathedral construction in Europe.

Of the cathedral at Chartres, 50 miles southeast of Paris, Mr. Parsons said it possessed "two spires of unusual height, one of which is 350 feet and considered by many the most beautiful in all Europe, and there are seven chapels which contain some of the finest old glass on the Continent. Regarding Rheims cathedral, Mr. Parsons remarked upon the elaborate recessed portals as "examples of Gothic perfection and the finest in France."

Mather Brown's self-portrait

Europe, while the beautiful rose windows in the Lady chapel give one an idea as to the glorious colors which made this type of window in France unforgettable and indescribable."

The audience was then taken to Noyon, a city of Roman origin in which Charlemagne was crowned King of France. "The Noyon cathedral," Mr. Parsons said, "is a magnificent example of the transitional period from the Romanesque to the Gothic."

"At Soissons," said Mr. Parsons, "now being rehabilitated largely through the subscriptions and enterprise of Americans, stood a great cathedral whose portals rivaled those at Rheims and at Amiens." Mr. Parsons next described the fine cathedral at Laon, which was begun in the twelfth century.

The cathedral at Rouen, with its two large towers and a facade, as Mr. Parsons remarked, was "more like lacework than masonry." The church in the same city, built in the fourteenth century by Benedictine monks, is "the most perfect example of the Abbot's type of edifice," while the famous old clock tower there adjoins a belfry from which a curfew has been rung for more than 1000 years.

Mont Saint Michel was described as "a small village on a strangely isolated rock, almost completely surrounded by the sea, at the peak of which is a wondrously picturesque monastery begun by monks many centuries ago and the abbey of which was built later, by the grandfather of William the Conqueror. The story of Mont Saint Michel is the history of France for some 500 years."

On the south coast of Brittany, said Mr. Parsons, "life is much the same as it is centuries ago: everyone has work to do and does it, homespun and home-made shoes are still largely in use and the comfortableness of her bed and the cleanliness of her home are the pride of the housewife."

Following was the cathedral of St. Croix in Orleans, the city so intimately associated with the life of Jeanne d'Arc; then the great cathedral at Tours, which it took 400 years to complete and whose fine glass and architecture give it rank among the great examples of European architecture.

Churches in Normandy were also shown, among them the cathedral at Coutances, built in the twelfth century, and like an English cathedral, its spires surrounded with fine minarets and having the finest lantern tower in France.

EGG ROCK LIGHT TO SHINE NO MORE

(Continued from Page 1)

few times yearly. This light, a Swedish invention, illuminates and extinguishes itself by means of gas admitted from a tank set beneath the light. The tank is fed by means of a valve, closed by a stopper. The daylight expands the stopper and shuts off the flow of gas, but at night it contracts and allows an unimpeded flow.

Historically, the light is of unusual interest. No one has yet been found who could advance an explanation for the name "Egg Rock." Ownership of the rock has been a matter of dispute on several occasions and the original grant of Salem and Boston took no account of Lynn, and the islands off shore went with the Salem grant. The setting off of "Saugus" later Lynn, from the Salem grant did not include the islands, and Egg Rock remained the property of Salem, as did Tippecanoe Island and Ram's Island off Marblehead. It was ceded to the government by the city of Salem in 1855.

The keeper's house on the rock is a modern two-story structure, double walled, and about 15 years old. Its most recent keepers were George T. Lyon, Arthur Nickerson, and James Bates. Capt. Frank Taylor of Nahant was born on the rock.

When the United States entered the war, the red light stationary light on the rock was extinguished and a detail of naval reserves stationed there. A telephone cable was laid to Nahant and connected with the United States coast guard station also in Nahant. With the removal of the detail of naval reserves, the new white beacon was lighted, and human habitation on the rock became a matter of history.

New Baptist Minister at Temple

By a vote of members of Tremont Temple Baptist Church last night, the Rev. Jasper Cortenue Massee, minister of the Baptist Temple in Brooklyn, N. Y., was unanimously called to become pastor of the church. It is understood that he will begin his pastorate on Easter Sunday. Dr. Massee has done much evangelistic work and is conservative in his theology. He is a leader in the movement to have the Northern Baptist Convention adopt a confession of faith in harmony with "his-torical Baptist beliefs." A native of Georgia, he was ordained as a Baptist minister in 1882 and held pastorate in Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio prior to beginning his Brooklyn service Jan. 1, 1920.

Coolidge Corner Library Hours

Greater service for its patrons is assured by the Coolidge Corner branch of the Brookline Public Library in the announcement by Louis M. Hooper, librarian, that it will be open mornings hereafter as well as afternoons and evenings. The hours of the branch now are from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and it is closed only on Sundays and holidays.

CANADIANS GAINING OVERLAND FREIGHT

SARNIA, Ontario (Special Correspondence)—Freight formerly, handled by United States lake steamers will in future be handled by Canadian companies as a result of the fact that old freight rates have been established from the Grand Trunk Railway from the western to the eastern states via Duluth and Sarnia.

The Northern Navigation Company estimates the gain in its traffic as a result of this change at 150,000 tons yearly. This, Mr. Gildersleeve, the manager, states, will entail the employment of more than 100 additional men at the company's wharf at Point Edward and the expenditure of \$100,000 extra annually at that port. Mr. Gildersleeve stated that prospects were never better than this year for navigation concerns.

Passenger steamers have been chartered for special trips, and numerous inquiries indicate that there will be a record season in the movement of traffic from this port. Passenger steamers will make their initial trips northward on May 2.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS DOUBLED IN DETROIT

DETROIT, March 4.—The number of workers employed in the chief industries here has almost doubled since March 1, 1921, according to a report made public today by the employers association. An increase of 8664 workers was shown for February, as compared to January of this year. The total employed by the 79 manufacturing concerns holding membership in the association was given as 121,763, as against 62,878, a year ago. These plants normally employ 200,000 workers.

Meeting of University Unions

Delegates from 15 university unions are expected to attend the second meeting of the Association of College and University Unions at the Harvard Union next week. The delegates will arrive on Wednesday and will be the guests of the Harvard Union at a dinner given for the Harvard Glee Club on Wednesday night. On Thursday they will be welcomed by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; George Wigglesworth, Harvard '74, president of the Harvard Union, and R. Keith Knab, Harvard '22, vice-president of the union.

Japanese Commerce for January

TOKYO, Feb. 4 (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Japan's imports for January exceeded exports by nearly 90,000,000 yen, according to the Finance Ministry's official figures. The preponderance of imports over exports shows a decrease of 34,000,000 yen as compared with the corresponding period last year.

POLITICAL TRUCE CALLED IN BRITAIN

Crisis Apparently Over, Though
Causes Have Yet to
Be Dealt With

LONDON, March 4 (Special Cable)—Today's information and indications are all to the effect that the government crisis is over, though this is evidently only temporary. The actual conditions which produced the crisis have not yet been dealt with. There is no reason to believe the Unionist caucus, led by Sir George Yanser, which believes that it represents an overwhelming body of Conservative opinion in the country, has abandoned its views in a couple of days. It is still determined upon a break-up of the Coalition and in this connection it is interesting to remember that the Unionist anti-Coalitionists secured half of the seats on the executive committee, at the recent meeting of the National Unionist Association.

However, the Unionist leaders in the Cabinet who did not see eye to eye with Sir George and between whom and Mr. Lloyd George there has been no breach, either public or private, have asked the Premier to continue as head of the government and it is understood Sir George has been talked to by Austen Chamberlain and that he has agreed to refrain from further indiscretions.

It is interesting to note in yesterday's afternoon papers for the first time that this crisis revived the centenary party idea, which The Christian Science Monitor cables have indicated as a possibility of the political situation. In this connection it is interesting to remember that Winston Churchill, in a recent speech, recalled that Mr. Lloyd George as long ago as 1910 forecasted some such center or non-party party, on the ground that party strife gave opportunities for rhetoric and passion, but produced small results in national progress. Mr. Churchill added: "He indicated that the time was coming in years, if not immediately, when the leading men on both sides of politics should join together to settle party quarrels and arrange the issues of the future on a basis not of party friction, but of national understanding."

This has been Mr. Lloyd George's underlying idea since the armistice, though the strength of party consciousness, which has produced the crisis, has frequently made the government seem not so much a unit seeking national interests as a double-headed party aiming sometimes simultaneously at the achieving of conflicting party interests.

Meantime, there is a political truce and Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans were yesterday engaged, as Mr. Churchill may be today, in minimizing the seriousness of the situation.

Colby Debating Team Chosen

WATERVILLE, Me., March 4.—Clyde E. Russell of Charleston, Me.; George B. Wolstenholme of Sidney Mines, N. S.; Leonard W. Mayo of New Gloucester, and Forrest M. Royal of Houlton, Me., were announced yesterday as the members of the Colby intercollegiate debating team, which is soon to tour the middle west engaging in forensic contests with Western Reserve, Kalamazoo, Notre Dame, Hedding, Berea, William and Mary, Blue Ridge and Simpson, engaging the latter institution before the national convention of the Kappa Delta, the honorary forensic society of Indianapolis, Iowa. The proposition for debate is "The Closed Shop."



The Friendly Glow

DURING the last two years we have been asking for suggestions for the improvement of Edison service.

In that time we have received not more than a dozen letters of criticism, and hundreds of letters of commendation.

We feel, however, that the public should know us better; and to that end the "Friendly Glow" advertisements now will tell more of the story of our Company as a public utility, and the part it plays in the growth of Greater Boston.

The Edison Electric
Illuminating Company of Boston

Why Not
"WIRE"
Your Home?

You'll find our estimate on installing electricity in your home NOT more than you would be willing to pay. Our experience, our advice, will be as of value and your choice of fixtures will be gratified.
Electric Lights Are Always Ready
Back Bay Electric Co.
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"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada

125
TREMONT ST.
BOSTON
BEACH 699

Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON
Where QUALITY Is Always Dependable

The Following Very Special

Semi-Annual Sales

WILL BEGIN

On Monday, March Sixth

SMALLWARES A Sale of such importance that thousands of women throughout New England wait for it to lay in a season's supply of Dressmaking Accessories at much less than regular prices. Also Companion Sales of Silks, Dress Goods, Linings, Wash Goods, and other materials at equal economies.

Avona CORSETS A Promotion Sale of our own make of Women's and Misses' Corsets, planned to introduce the Avona to thousands of new wearers and permit other thousands to purchase their favorite Avona models at special prices.

TRAINING WOMEN MY HOBBY, SAYS NEW BRYN MAWR HEAD

Marion Edwards Park, in Letter of Resignation to Radcliffe College, Tells of Her Educational Aims and Outlook for the Future

"I have no special hobby," says Marion Edwards Park, dean of Radcliffe College, who was recently elected president of Bryn Mawr, "unless it be a very serious one, namely, the education of young women for service in the many fields opening up in this new era of progress." That single statement seems to epitomize

to better advantage than her college courses afforded. "But I was not merely interested in the classical side of Greece," said Dean Park. "I was more interested in the historical side of the classics than in the language itself. The mere study of declensions and cases, dry disquisitions on the merely grammatical and rhetorical aspects of the old language, hold a

ALLIES LIKENED TO GERMANY IN DEBT

America Would Rue Payment of Reparations or Loans, Says Economist

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The passing of the new funding bill in the United States Senate and the hopes which are now entertained of a speedy settlement of the reparations problem have revived discussion of European indebtedness to the United States. The total advances by the United States Government to other governments, with accrued interest up to the end of 1921, amount to over \$3,500,000,000, of which \$4,277,000,000 are due from Great Britain and \$5,500,000,000 from France, Italy, Belgium, and Russia. In his recent book J. M. Keynes argues in favor of the cancellation of these debts.

Mr. Keynes says that the position is exactly parallel to that of German reparations: that America will not carry through to a conclusion the collection of allied debts, any more than the Allies will carry through the collection of their present reparation demands. "Neither, in the long run, is serious politics. Nearly all well-informed persons admit this in private conversation."

Britain Will Pay

Though this statement may represent the private attitude of bankers and economists on both sides of the Atlantic, it is certainly not true that any influential body of opinion in this country is in favor of repudiating the British debt to the United States. It is an open secret that the British Treasury has already earmarked \$50,000,000 for payment of interest and sinking fund on the American debt during the next financial year.

Mr. Keynes points out the curious fact that while apparently Wall Street and the manufacturing east are prepared to consider a modification of the debts, the middle west and south is reported to be against it. Yet it appears probable that the farmers of the United States would be more affected by payment of the debts than the bankers and the manufacturers. The Allies would have to find the money to pay America, not so much by selling more, as by buying less. Increased imports can be kept out by a tariff; but there is no way of stimulating exports to countries which cannot afford to buy, except by extending further foreign credits. This is what has been happening during the last two years.

The United States has been extending ordinary commercial credits to European countries at the rate of something like \$2,000,000,000 a year. If Europe is to pay her debts, the whole of this surplus of exports must be wiped out, and imports must not merely balance exports, but exceed them by a substantial sum.

Effect of Payment

In a recent discussion between Chicago business men and an expert attached to the Italian delegation at the Washington Conference, the business men wanted to know when Italy was going to start payment. The reply was significant. Italy would be able to start paying the debt when she no longer found it necessary to come to Chicago to buy her grain.

At the present time Italy was buying 1,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum in the Chicago market. As soon as she started to pay her debts, she would not buy a bushel, but would send millions of dollars' worth of oranges, lemons, and perhaps even canned fruit to flood the American market and ruin the trade of California.

Proposals have recently been put forward for payment of a large proportion of the allied debts by the shipment of European gold reserves. Such a vast increase in the gold reserve would be bound to have an immense influence on the volume of credit and currency in circulation and upon the general level of prices. It would not be surprising if prices were to increase 100 per cent or even more: in other words, the gold dollar, in terms of commodities, would be worth about half what it is at present.

If during the same period European countries were able to stabilize their level of prices and stop further inflation, by some such action as that which is now being considered in preparation for the Genoa conference, the real burden of the remaining portion of Europe's debts to the United States would be reduced by half.

Mr. Keynes points out that a point may even come when the United States will refuse gold, yet still demand to be paid. Under the influence of the manufacturer she may then refuse (by tariffs) to take textiles, iron and steel goods, leather goods and electrical equipment, yet still demand payment. In defiance to the agricultural bloc in Congress, she may then refuse the fruits of the soil. What is left? The answer that Germany has found under similar circumstances is "paper money."

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A temporary home for those under Christian Science treatment and a resort where Christian Scientists can go for rest and recuperation. Staff of nurses and attendants available when this assistance is needed.

Address correspondence regarding admission and requests for application blanks to: TRUSTEES' OFFICE, 99 Falmouth Street, Boston 17, Massachusetts.

B. Altman & Co.

An Early Spring Display of Decorative Fabrics & Curtainings

which serves to introduce an unusual assemblage of attractive novelties for the country house season (including many especially interesting importations from Europe) is a feature of special and timely attraction on the Fourth Floor.

The New Spring Wraps, Capes and Coats

now assembled in the Department for Women's Outergarments afford a very comprehensive idea of the most important style features for the coming season.

The enveloping capes and wraps that have already won their way to favor are shown in many novel and beguiling aspects, the lovely materials contributing in a marked degree to the general impression of grace and beauty. The coats, too, have much to say for themselves; and all of it worth listening to.

The prices, in regular stock:

Wraps and Capes, \$45.00 to 245.00
Coats 45.00 to 185.00

Also

English Coats, new and smartly tailored \$48.00

(Third Floor)

For Monday

A Sale of Women's Silk Underwear

of the finer type

beautifully made of pure silk crepe de Chine of unusually rich and heavy quality, every garment being trimmed with real filet lace and dainty two-toned ribbon; and, considering quality,

exceptionally low-priced

Nightrobes \$7.95
Chemises 4.90
Vest Chemises 4.75
Step-in Drawers 4.90
Camisoles 2.95

All of these garments may be obtained in matched sets, if desired.

(Sale on the Second Floor)

Colorful Sports Hats

—after an English model—are among the interesting novelties that have been evolved for Spring. These hats are so unusual—and so chic—that everyone will succumb to the appeal of their picturesqueness and charm. A delightfully vivid note to contribute to the gayety of the golf or country club costume.

In the French Millinery Salon on the Third Floor

New Sports Woolens

from France and Scotland

figure prominently among the charming textiles imported especially for development into smart Spring suits for feminine fashionables.

The sprightly tones expressed in these delightful fabrics are a sufficient indication that the Spring will not be a sombre season from the color point of view; for never were tweeds, homespun and knitted fabrics quite so rich or varied in hue. There are quieter effects, however, for those who desire them. Embroidered materials, too, are shown in great variety.

(First Floor)

For Monday

A Sale of Fine-quality Cotton Suitings

(ratine effect)

comprising 4,500 yards of this new American-made material (a recent Spring novelty) in the smart checks and stripes and a large assortment of the fashionable colors; and offering

very attractive value at

85c. per yard

(Sale on the First Floor)

Madison Avenue—Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000-MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

Dr. Marion Edwards Park

Dean of Radcliffe and newly elected president of Bryn Mawr

rather well the dean's views on educational work, her aims and purposes. After taking her college entrance examinations for admission to Radcliffe College, Dean Park later decided to enter Bryn Mawr for her undergraduate work at least. A native daughter of the old New England town of Andover, Mass., it seemed well to break away from old haunts of earlier days, so the Pennsylvania college was the final choice. And now, after years of wandering, Dean Park is returning to her Alma Mater, to help guide its destinies and enlarge its capacities for service.

In college, the dean majored in the classical languages, spending a year in Athens shortly after graduation, where she studied the Greek language

place of secondary interest for me. The heart and soul of the study of Greek must be gained from the human side. I care to know about the life of the people, their aspirations and attitude toward the world they lived in."

In a letter to the governing board of Radcliffe College, Dean Park wrote: "I accepted the appointment of dean of Radcliffe College with the expectation of being connected with the college for many years. I found the most friendly welcome and work which was interesting beyond my anticipations. I have been reluctant to consider leaving the college, for I am confident that its future should be ever more interesting than its past or present."

The Washington Observer

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Washington, March 3.

WILL H. HAYS exits as Postmaster-General tomorrow. He took formal leave of the Administration tonight at a dinner given by him in honor of the President and Mrs. Harding at the Willard. The only other members of the Cabinet present were the Attorney-General, Harry M. Daugherty, and Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Hays' other guests included the full Indiana delegation in Congress—Senators Watson and New and the 18 members of the House. Dr. Hubert Work, Mr. Hays' successor at the Post Office Department, also graced the occasion. For entertainment of his guests, the new master of the "movies" appropriately provided a series of films hitherto not shown on any screen. President Harding is extremely fond of the "pictures" and does not care who knows it.

Mr. Hays is going to be missed in the Cabinet. Considered by most authorities an outright "political" appointment, without justification from the merit standpoint, he soon proved to be the surprise of the Administration. His dynamic vim and restless vigor made themselves felt in the remotest post office in the land.

What next? Recently the men of the nation learned to their consternation that suffragist leaders who had married had decided to retain their maiden names. Miss Elsie Hill, chairman of the National Woman's Party, set the distinguished example. Now comes an even more amazing development—husbands of suffragist leaders appear to be taking the names of their newly-acquired wives. One of New York's prominent newspapers bore front-page evidence today of an actual instance. It is represented in Berlin by Raymond E. Swing, who during the winter married Miss Betty Gram, formerly of Washington and a militant suffragist of White House picketing days. To the astonishment of his friends and comrades here Mr. Swing's name now appears over his Berlin dispatches as "Raymond Gram Swing."

Warren G. Harding ended his first year of the presidency this afternoon with his regular biweekly conference with the press. There was presented a considerable sheaf of questions aimed at inducing the President to comment on the "record of the Administration." Mr. Harding's reply may not be attributed to him within quotation marks, but there is excellent ground for intimating that he believes the record speaks for itself.

Sir George Younger, chairman of the British Unionist Party, who is

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

GET TOGETHER
AT THE HIPPODROME
BEST SEATS
Mat. Daily 8:15
Even. 8:15

INCREASE IN SCHOOL FUNDS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE SOUGHT

Financial Inducements Being Made for Towns to Make
Larger Appropriations in Annual Meetings
to Be Held on March 14

CONCORD, N. H., March 1 (Special Correspondence)—Financial inducements are being made to increase the appropriations for common schools, which will be made by New Hampshire towns at their annual election March 14. The State Board of Education has completely reorganized on a basis established at the recent session of the Legislature, by which the state's share in the upkeep of the schools is kept within the budget appropriation.

The New Hampshire educational law is being studied by educators of several different states because of its provisions for a thorough but economical standardization of common schools and Americanization of the foreign-born.

The idea under which New Hampshire's present educational law was framed is diametrically opposite to the school laws throughout the United States generally. Its framers believed that the State Board of Education should be made up of practical business men, in order that the state should not be led into those experiments in education which are prevalent among technical educators. It was framed with the idea that the board should act as a board of directors of a large corporation, who would lay out a general policy and see that it is carried out by local boards in direct touch with their schools.

Equalization of Facilities

The plan was to equalize educational facilities throughout the State, and to provide expert supervision of the schools through a corps of district superintendents. The law was passed in 1919, and while favorably received in some sections it met with opposition, owing to the popular belief that the management of the schools had been taken out of the hands of the people. The law provided that every community should raise \$3.50 per \$1000 on the valuation of its property, and if any community raised \$5 and found this insufficient the State was to give relief. No limit was placed on this relief, and as a result the original board, acting under the law, found its estimates exceeded by about \$235,000 to be raised by taxation. There was a storm of opposition to the law, and efforts were made in the last session for its repeal, but it was amended instead, limiting the state aid to \$225,000. The budgets show applications for state aid for \$506,000—about \$280,000 less than was asked last year.

When the law was amended, the members of the old board, with one exception, resigned, and after much urging, Huntley N. Spaulding of Rochester accepted the position of chairman. Mr. Spaulding is a fiber manufacturer.

The other members of the board are also people of large affairs. O. B. Brown of Berlin is the head of the Brown Paper Company, the largest corporation in New Hampshire. Mrs. Alice Harriman is the former president of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs and former president of the New Hampshire Parent-Teacher Association. Wilfred J. Lessard of Manchester is a prominent member of the New Hampshire bar, and Merrill Mason of Marlboro is a successful farmer representing the agricultural interest.

The new board, at the outset, adopted a policy directly opposed to that of its predecessors. The original board believed that improvement of the schools could be brought about by the exercise of a central authority, even to the point of autocracy. The plan was to transmit reform measures originating with the state board through the commissioner of education and the local superintendents to the local board. The result of this was that the local boards felt that the local superintendents were their bosses, and that a recommendation from the state board had the force of a mandate. In a state as democratic as New Hampshire, a revolt naturally followed.

Decentralization Started

The new board at once started to decentralize. It sought, through addresses by its members and other means, to show that the schools belonged to the people of the state and were under their direct management. The entire change in policy produced surprise, but it was a pleasant one to the local school boards. At once those who had become apathetic in local school matters began to take an active interest.

The new board tackled a big job. Not only had they to provide against a repetition of the unfortunate financial experience of the first board, but they had to restore the public confidence in the law. The board felt that it was impossible to impose good schools on a local community that did not want them. They believed that every local school board could be made to feel its responsibility and desire good schools.

An interesting application of this was shown in the case of the schools of Keene, where one of the state normal schools is located. Soon after the law of 1919 was enacted, a contract was made with the city of Keene for five years with the State, through the Board of Education, to have charge of the schools in Keene, in order that the normal school might use

them as practice schools. After two years the people of Keene held a school meeting. Generally about a hundred people attended. At this meeting there were 1500 or more. A vote was passed for a committee to confer with the State Board of Education and seek the annulment of the contract, which had three years to run. The committee met with the new board and it was soon discovered that the committee and the board were of one mind and that the Board of Education was as anxious to be relieved of the responsibility of running the Keene schools as the people of Keene were desirous of doing it themselves. The contract was amended to put the schools back in control of the people, certain schools being reserved as absolutely necessary adjuncts of the normal school, it being shown that the State would be put to no added expense.

There are about 900 members of the local school boards in the State of New Hampshire, with great powers and responsibilities. The law of 1919 provided that the course of study should be decided by the State Board of Education. The 1921 law provides that the different school boards shall decide what should be taught in their schools. The state board provides a course of education, but it is put up to the local school boards to decide whether they will accept all, part or none of it. This plan has worked well, and while most of the schools adhere closely to the state curriculum, local conditions in different parts of the State may require modifications to secure the best results, and these are made by the local boards.

Divided Into Districts

For purposes of education the State is divided into 64 districts, over each of which is a superintendent, nominated by the people in the district, and paid a salary of \$2000 by the State, with any additional amount the district wishes to pay. These superintendents must have a college education, five years of teaching experience, and pass a rigid examination. Under the old board the feeling in some communities that the superintendent was to run the schools, and that he caused the local boards to leave him to do this, with unhappy results. Now the state board is trying to make it plain that although the State pays the superintendent, he is the servant of the local boards, who have him appointed, and that he is subject to their direction as long as they carry out the obligations which they have assumed as members of the school board. It is a fact that cannot be denied, that the superintendents have increased the teaching efficiency throughout the State and it has been a blessing to many a young teacher in an outlying district, with 15 or 20 pupils, to have someone of ability and experience to whom she can present her problems and receive his expert advice.

Moreover, the teacher can apply to one who has an impersonal and altruistic interest in the schools, and who is not subject to the prejudice which may affect a member of the local board who has children in the schools or relatives to placate at the expense of the teacher and the school.

The State is spending about \$200,000 a year on supervision, which amounts to about one-thirtieth of 1 per cent on the equalized valuation of the State. The whole cost of education amounts to about \$5,000,000 a year, more money than is spent for any other department. Realizing that this comes from a people not oversupplied with this world's goods, the state board is trying to impress on the local boards that they have a very solemn obligation to get proper returns for every dollar expended.

There are about 70,000 children attending the public schools in New Hampshire, and taking into consideration the capital invested, it is costing the State about \$70 a year for each child. In addition to this there are about 20,000 children in the parochial schools, in Manchester the division between parochial and public schools being about even. It costs the State about \$800 to send a teacher through the normal school, and as the graduates average to teach about five years, it can be figured that her salary is really about \$160 a year in addition to what the local board pays her.

JANE AUSTEN HEROINE OF RADCLIFFE PLAY

Jane Austen—not as a literary person, but as she is in her letters and biographies, a girl gay and frivolous—is the Jane of the play "Dear Jane" to be presented by Prof. G. P. Baker's "47 Workshop" in the National Theatre, Tremont Street, March 21 and 23 for the benefit of the Radcliffe College Endowment Fund. The play is based on an incident in Jane Austen's biography; the characters are for the most part persons mentioned in her letters. The play was written by Miss Eleanor Hinckley, a Radcliffe girl.

Miss Eleanor Buxton is designing the sets and women's costumes, and the play will be managed and coached by the president of the 47 Club, Virginia Tanner Green.



Huntley N. Spaulding
Chairman of New Hampshire State School Board

AMERICAN SUBSIDY UNSOUND IS BELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN

Grave Misgivings Aroused in British Board of Trade
Circles, Where Situation Is Considered
Extremely Delicate

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition
LONDON, March 3 (Special Cable)—President Harding's plan to subsidize American shipping has aroused grave misgivings in British Board of Trade circles, where The Christian Science Monitor finds the situation considered extremely delicate. It is felt that the existing good relations between the United States and Great Britain will be severely tested and the likelihood of "a shipping war" cannot be disguised. British prosperity, it is argued, rests on her mercantile marine, which, apart from mail subsidies, has always been maintained by private enterprise alone. President Harding's plan involves British shipowners entering into direct competition with the American Government.

Though the British Government will leave the ship owners to fight their own battles, it cannot be ignored that under The Hague rules, the 1921 preferential tariff will bring the United States Shipping Board into direct competition with the shipping companies of the whole world. Furthermore, it lies within the province of the Imperial Shipping Board to recommend any preferential tariff within the Empire they should deem advisable.

The upshot would be a bitter shipping war between the United States and Great Britain or possibly between the United States and the whole world. Whilst fully admitting the Senate's right to impose any measure of support for the American mercantile marine, the Board of Trade authorities believe the insistence that 50 per cent of immigrants must be carried in American ships would destroy the Italian companies engaged in that trade and thus cause retaliatory measures by Italy.

High cost of production and high

running costs make it an economic impossibility for United States shipping to keep up an indefinite competition with the outside world. British shipping, though, like the rest of the world on hard times, may have to face further difficulties, but the opinion is that sooner or later the American public must tire of supporting a wholly uneconomic corporation such as the American Shipping Board.

ST. MIHIEL MEMORIAL SITE HAS OPPOSITION

Because the proposed memorial to Massachusetts soldiers to be erected at St. Mihiel, France, would be on a site several miles removed from where Massachusetts troops were engaged in the St. Mihiel offensive, opposition has been voiced to the plans for the memorial, as reported last week.

At the last meeting of the Executive Council, Lieut.-Gov. Alvan T. Fuller raised this point when the recommendations were submitted. A subcommittee of the Council was appointed and at a hearing given today Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne of the 26th Division, Maj. James T. Duane of the American Legion, and Commander John L. McDonald of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, voiced protest against the selected site.

It was brought out that other states may erect memorials to their citizens who fought in France and select localities where they were engaged. It was also said that Americans visiting the battlefields would expect to find memorials erected where specific American units had fought. The council will take action on the question next week.

LITTLE ENTENTE STRENGTHENED BY ENTRY OF POLAND

New "Quadruple Alliance" Supported
by 60,000,000
People Results

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition
LONDON, March 3 (Special Cable)—The process of getting together in Central Europe, of which the Little Entente is the first definite manifestation, continues apace. Following the Rumanian and Czechoslovakian treaties with Poland, the latter country has now entered the Little Entente. The arrangement, conceived during the gathering of the ministers at Bucharest, occasioned the betrothal of the Serbian King to a Rumanian Princess. The four-power pact which is now designated as the "Quadruple Alliance," represents a bloc of 60,000,000 people and will obviously have to be reckoned with by the great powers. Nor can the ramifications of the new alliance be ignored.

In the north it is linked through Poland with the new Baltic bloc, comprising Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Poland, the conclusion of which has been pushed on with remarkable rapidity. In this connection it is regrettable that Poland succeeded in shutting out Lithuania, thus burying the Vilna question. In the south the Quadruple Alliance has a liaison with Greece through the Serbo-Graco-Rumanian pact which still has two years to run. Thus intimate political relations are established among the states stretching from the Baltic to the Aegean and since Austria is now working amicably with Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia the only countries standing out are Hungary and Bulgaria.

of Czechoslovakia and M. Pashitch. Dr. Eduard Benes, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, met at Bratislava yesterday to discuss preliminary terms for the meeting of the new Quadruple Alliance at Belgrade next week to prepare common action for the Geneva Conference.

This arrangement, like the Anglo-French agreement, is entirely helpful but will not necessarily rule out discussion of the questions on which they hold definite views, since the other powers will no more be bound by the Belgrade decisions than those of Boulogne. At the same time, in view of the impossibility of aiding Russia otherwise than by a slow process of commercial penetration, the four nations represent the primary sphere of action for any reconstruction proposals. Their agreement, therefore, simplifies the task confronting European statesmanship.

Courses for Teachers Offered

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., March 3 (Special Correspondence)—In order to assist teachers who are asking in what ways their methods of instruction may be improved, the North Adams Normal School has prepared 12 professional improvement courses which may be taken by correspondence. They include a diversity of subjects from the history of education to sewing and handwork. Although the courses were first prepared for the professional training of young teachers it is announced that they have been improved until they are of no less interest to experienced teachers.

Hawamake's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



Spring woollens have considerable character.

For instance: the new *Spongeen*.

And the lovely *Veldyne*—

And the *Duvet-de-laine* with its suede finish.

And the ever-popular *Poiret* twill—so good for suits.

These are wantable fabrics—

For suits, coats, capes and frocks—

Well chosen, high grade, in good taste.

MONROE DOCTRINE IDEA TO BE APPLIED IN EGYPT

Status Quo to Be Maintained Along Nile Valley Until
Safeguards Satisfactory to Great Britain
Are Established

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition

LONDON, March 3 (Special Cable)—Reports from Egypt are substantially encouraging despite the disturbances in Cairo and at Tanta, which is the Zaghlul center outside of Cairo. The main ground for hope is, of course, the fact that Sarwat Pasha and his colleagues, who are extremely responsive to national feeling, would not have taken office without feeling assured they could obtain national support for the new policy. The absence of any enthusiastic response to Great Britain's latest move is not surprising, as it is hardly time for the Egyptian public fully to have adjusted itself to a new situation.

The recent negotiations of Field Marshal Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt, supply further evidence of the importance of personal intercourse, as distinct from diplomatic communications. As a result of Field Marshal Allenby's visit to London, the initial difficulties, which defied months of correspondence, are swept away. As a matter of fact, there is very little essential difference between the present proposals and those offered to Adly Yeghen Pasha by Lord Curzon, the Foreign Minister, in November last. Then, however, Lord Curzon desired to abolish the protectorate in return for certain safeguards, the transaction being embodied in a treaty of friendship alliance. Now independence is immediately granted, the safeguards necessary to Great Britain being reserved for future discussion.

Meantime the status quo, including the presence of British garrisons, is maintained and will not be altered until safeguards satisfactory to Britain are agreed upon. Now, as in November, the British reservations chiefly concern the imperial communications, protection of foreign interests (which is necessary in order to secure abolition of the capitulations, without which Egyptian independence is an illusion), and relations with the Sudan. Great Britain agrees, as before, to defend Egypt against foreign aggression.

Matters raised by Lord Curzon, not referred to now, concern the privileged position involved by this obligation and will doubtless come up for consideration later. They are, to a large extent, covered by the British Government's declaration of a very strict application of the Monroe Doctrine idea to Egypt. On the whole, this is a very satisfactory compromise on

ways and means rather than essential considerations.

Sarwat Pasha Asks Radical Changes

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Sarwat Pasha is asking for very radical changes in Egypt's administration. Whether it is practicable to introduce them all at once is doubtful. For instance, nearly all the important administrative work of the Government has been in the hands of British Undersecretaries of State. This has been found necessary because very few Egyptians have shown the qualifications necessary for such responsibilities.

To replace therefore the present Undersecretaries of State by Egyptians would create a state of disorganization little appreciable by politicians in England or Egypt.

The popular slogan today, of course, is "Independence," and in Egypt, especially perhaps, popular opinion, as by that is meant the views of the intelligentsia as the majority, the fellah class, is still largely inarticulate, is a most important consideration. To humor it and at the same time to assure that the Government administration will remain unimpaired is evidently the problem Field Marshal Allenby hopes to solve.

Ford Offer Indorsed

AUGUSTA, Me., March 3—Resolutions that Muscle Shoals should be developed by American with American capital in the interests of the American people were passed by the executive board of the Maine Federation of Labor yesterday. The offer of Henry Ford was favored while that of the Alabama Power Company was condemned as being an offer from a foreign corporation, whose principal stockholders are not even citizens of the United States and a corporation that has no material benefit to any other than its foreign stockholders.

Chamber to Erect Building

WEBSTER, Mass., March 3 (Special Correspondence)—With a view to furnishing manufacturing space for industries in this town, because of the backwardness of private enterprise, the merchants bureau of the Webster Chamber of Commerce has decided to construct a building. Chairman Murdock reports that three out-of-town concerns have made applications for quarters in the building, and is confident that the question of obtaining tenants will be the easiest part of the proposition.

American Made Underwear 4800 PIECES

Gowns, Drawers, Chemises, Envelopes, Vests,

Step-in Drawers, Bloomers, and

Petticoats

Excellent Materials

Exceptional Values

All white, flesh and white with colored trimmings and new novelty effects.

PRICES

\$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50

Two-piece sets, vests and step-in drawers

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Silk Underwear

Crepe de Chine, Wash Satin, Radium and Luxor silk in plain and striped effects, in the best qualities and newest effects, specially priced.

Gowns\$4.75, \$5.75, \$7.75, \$10.50 and \$12.75

Envelopes\$2.75, \$3.50, \$6 and \$7.50

Bloomers\$3, \$4, \$6 and \$6.75

Vests\$2.75, \$3 and \$4

Princess Slips\$6.75, \$7.75, \$10, \$12 and \$14

Camisoles\$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50

Philippine Underwear

Hand-Made

Hand-Embroidered

Chemises\$2.50 and \$3.50

Envelopes\$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50

Corset Covers\$2 and \$3.50

Gowns\$3, \$3.50, \$5 and \$5.50

Vests\$2 and \$3.75

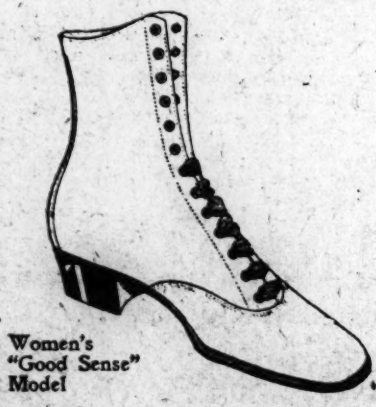
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RICH AND LEE-AVER

Stand Up Under Severe Service



Women's
"Good Sense"
Model

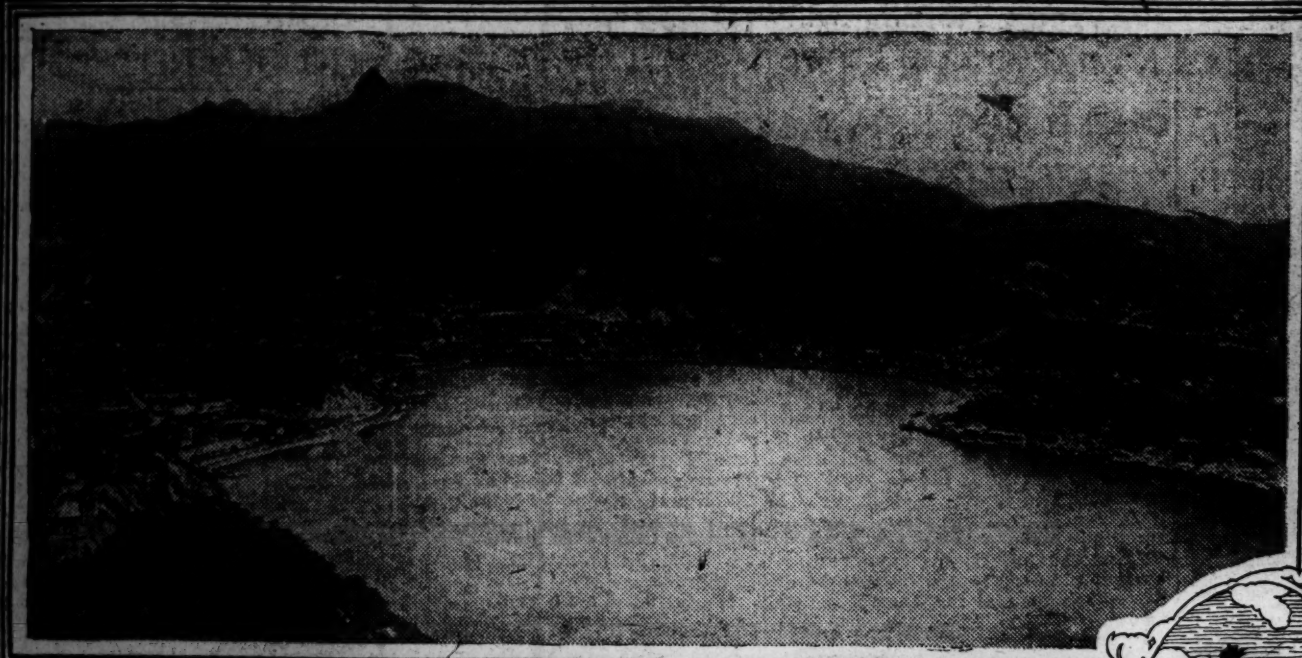
**The Coward
Shoe**

Women who are on their feet a great deal find in the Coward "Good Sense" Shoe one that preserves the feet and permits the same full measure of activity at night as in the morning.

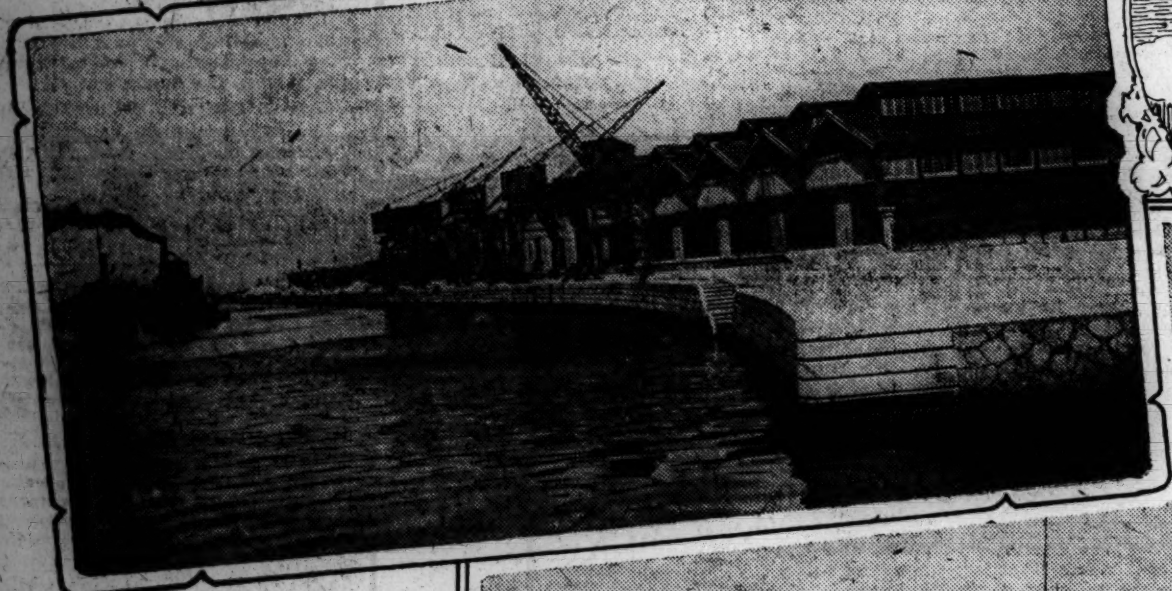
Made of soft fine leathers over a nature-shaped last there is a world of all-day comfort in every pair. Unusually long wearing, and shape-retaining to the end.

Sold Nowhere Else
James S. Coward
260-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
(Near Warren St.)

Rio de Janeiro Prepares World Exposition to Celebrate Brazil's Century of Independence



RIO DE JANEIRO
From Sugar Loaf



DOCKS

Photographs by The Columbus Memorial Library, Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.

By WILLIAM A. REID

AT THE dawn of the world's new era a nation occupying nearly half of a great continent comes upon the stage of universal attention. Brazil is to hold a great celebration—a hundred years of independence and of progress have been recorded and are to be commemorated. In other words, the Brazilian Republic opens wide her gates and invites peoples of all lands and climes to come within her hospitable borders to view some of her achievements.

Today in Rio de Janeiro, in contrast to the disorder and strife prevailing in so many lands, the official, the engineer, the mechanic, the husbandman, are busily toiling to make ready the exhibits grounds and structures of a great international exposition. This centennial and exposition will be opened to the world on Sept. 7 next. For three months the Republic will display the products of her soil, of her mines, of her forests, of her grassy southlands, as well as present special features of national upbuildings in general.

When we remember that Brazil is larger than the United States (without Alaska) and that in recent years the nation has become one of the world's largest producers of raw materials—materials sought by all manufacturing countries of importance, we are pleased to look on Brazilian progress with intense interest. Not only is Brazil to portray her goods, wares and merchandise, but foreign nations are to participate in the exposition by the erection of official buildings within which the various governments will house and display their goods. Private companies and individuals from foreign nations will be represented by displays of products and by personal agents.

The Proposed American Embassy
The Government of the United States has appropriated \$50,000,000, appointed a commission of five persons, the chairman of which has already arrived in the Brazilian capital. This official, with several prominent architects from this country, is superintending the erection of the American building. In speaking of this structure it is of more than passing interest to say that it will be of permanent construction and that after being used for exposition purposes the building becomes the American embassy—an attribute of the diplomatic service of the United States that should be provided in other capitals of the world where representatives of the United States are stationed.

No international exposition perhaps has ever occupied a more glorious or picturesque setting than that afforded by the Brazilian centennial. In the first place, Rio de Janeiro (River of January) stands unique among great capital cities and ports of the world. All attractive features of nature, it seems, have been combined to form this marvelous setting: mountains, high peaks, dales, valleys, a vast bay with its bottlelike entrance, islands, numerous inlets, luxurious foliage and stately palms, and old ocean are a few of the natural features by which the exposition will be envied.

Rio de Janeiro is a city of highlands and of lowlands, suggestive of Hong Kong, Naples, Valparaiso or San Francisco, but the peer in beauty of all of them. The city has a population of about 1,000,000 and covers an area of 60 square miles; politically it is within a federal district, the latter being approximately eight or nine times larger than the District of Columbia. The inhabitants of Brazil's federal district enjoy the right of suffrage, a privilege denied the residents of America's federal district. Those residing in the Brazilian federal district are also represented in the national Congress by senators and representatives.

Brazil as a whole has 20 provinces or states in addition to the district above mentioned. Quite naturally, all of these political divisions of the Republic will participate in the centennial exposition. The occasion will provide an opportune time for all classes of citizens to gather at their country's capital and, judging by the interest already indicated, every state will be well represented by both people and products.

The Boulevard a "Midway"
What might be termed the "Midway" of Brazil's exposition will be in a section of the capital that two decades ago was considered a disgrace to the country; but civic pride was aroused and progressive municipal authorities went to work, condemned and destroyed hundreds of small houses and shanties. Today a magnificent boulevard occupies part of this area and connects parts of the city and of the beautiful Bay of Guanabara, around and about which the capital centers. This comparatively new boulevard, the Avenida Rio Branco, a mile and a half long, is one of the most striking examples of modern avenue making to be found in any part of the world. During the exposition period Avenida Rio Branco will really form the connecting link between the two sections of the exposition—one of which will be at either end of the avenue, where large open spaces of the city have been designated for exposition purposes.

The Monroe Palace
The Monroe Palace, which housed the Brazilian Government exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair, and which was later removed to Rio de Janeiro to become the home of the Senate of Brazil, is one of the city's most beautiful marble structures. It is from this building that the "Avenue of Nations" is to have its beginning, extending along the water front to the Brazilian Government pavilions and exhibits. The "Avenue of Nations" has been set aside for the pavilions of foreign nations; and it is on this street that the American building is being erected. The site is a commanding one, not only for purposes of the exposition but in view of a congenial environment for America's permanent embassy.

In planning the exposition the executive committee has made every effort to facilitate the entry into Brazil of all foreign exhibits, which naturally will be admitted free of duty, but in accordance with certain restrictions. For instance, if the exhibits are finally to be offered for sale in the country and if such plans of disposal are previously arranged with the committee, duties will be assessed according to the Brazilian tariff laws and regulations.

Exhibits of heavy machinery, railway cars, and other bulky or weighty products will be made at the far end of the Avenida Rio Branco. This is the new port and harbor section of the city, where ships draw alongside modern piers or docks. These docks extend a mile or more along the water front of the bay and represent

millions of dollars' outlay. Immediately on the docks and adjacent to the anchored ships are a series of tracks upon which powerful electric

cranes are operated in receiving and dispatching cargo. Facing this well-paved space and series of tracks stand the new and commodious cus-

as stated, will be used for displaying heavy exhibits from foreign countries. By means of this plan and the excellent facilities for handling

toms and other warehouses, while still in the rear of these buildings extends the broad plaza which, as stated, will be used for displaying heavy exhibits from foreign countries. By means of this plan and the excellent facilities for handling

east, west, north, south. Institutions in three other states offer four-year courses but do not offer degrees. "There are 167 normal schools in the United States. One year ago 62 of them were giving four years of college work. Today there are 91 doing this work, showing an increase of 47 per cent in one year. The normal schools doing four years of work beyond high school constitute 45 per cent of the total number of normal schools in the United States. Additional figures show that two-thirds of the state normal schools are offering work beyond two-year courses for high school graduates, and that only one-third are of the conservative order."

"To recapitulate, there are 91 state normal schools with four years, 24 with three years and 52 with two years of college work. "It probably will be a surprise to many to learn that during the last 10 years teachers' colleges in the group reporting have conferred 6440 bachelor degrees and during the past five years 4409, and in 1920-21, 1226, and that in the current year there are enrolled 12,061 students in the four-year courses. The figures bear convincing testimony to the service teachers' colleges are rendering in supplying college-trained teachers to the school systems of the states."

"The committee's conclusions and recommendations are: "1. The teachers' college movement is sound in policy. The normal schools began as secondary schools with a professional purpose. As public education progressed they advanced to the rank of junior colleges, and with the further progress of public education it is perfectly natural that they should develop into professional colleges. This development is in complete harmony with the general advancement of organized education. Moreover, it is a necessity if we are to have a body of trained teachers with a professional attitude toward their work. Especially is it important that we should have teachers' colleges in view of the disposition of teachers in service to continue their education. Thousands of such teachers find the work offered by the teachers' colleges during the summer session their greatest single opportunity for academic and professional advancement."

"2. The teachers' college movement is still in the experimental stage. While a few institutions have established themselves firmly in the college field and have received general recognition for their work, probably three-fourths of the so-called teachers' colleges are just advancing to senior

Growth of Teachers' College Movement

CHICAGO (Special).—"Perhaps the greatest single influence in the establishment of so many teachers' colleges during the last five years is the tremendous increase in the number of graduates from our high schools and the consequent increase in attendance at our universities," said Charles McKenny, principal of Michigan State Normal School, in reading the report of the committee on American teachers' colleges, during this week's meeting of the National Education Association.

"A few years back the universities and the normal schools were to a certain extent competitors for students," continued Mr. McKenny. "That day apparently has gone by. The universities find themselves crowded and with no hope of increasing their capacity sufficiently to take care of the students who will knock annually at their doors. Consequently they are the more inclined to welcome the extension of the normal school curriculum to four years, seeing in that measure a relief for their undergraduate work and a means of strengthening their graduate schools."

"To discover the scope of the teachers' college movement, and to what extent normal schools are advancing in rank to teachers' colleges, was the first main objective of the committee. The second was to gather data which would reveal the practices and standards obtaining in teachers' colleges and their relations to practices and standards generally accepted in college and university circles."

"During the last two decades and more, particularly during the last five years, a new type of educational institution has come into existence, namely, the state teachers' college, which is a professional school for the training of teachers, with a four-year curriculum, requiring high school graduation for entrance and granting the bachelor's degree. It is true that a few individual institutions of this sort had existed for a longer period and established themselves firmly in the educational world, but the number was relatively small. Up to 1916 there were but 15 teachers' colleges among the 60 institutions included in this report. Since that date 45 have established four-year curricula beyond the high school. In other words 45 of the 60 institutions reporting extended their curricula to four years above the high school during the last five years, and 19 in 1921. Today 51 of the 60 institutions confer the bachelor's degree. These institutions are to be found in 23 different states representing every section of the country."

"The teachers' college movement is sound in policy. The normal schools began as secondary schools with a professional purpose. As public education progressed they advanced to the rank of junior colleges, and with the further progress of public education it is perfectly natural that they should develop into professional colleges. This development is in complete harmony with the general advancement of organized education. Moreover, it is a necessity if we are to have a body of trained teachers with a professional attitude toward their work. Especially is it important that we should have teachers' colleges in view of the disposition of teachers in service to continue their education. Thousands of such teachers find the work offered by the teachers' colleges during the summer session their greatest single opportunity for academic and professional advancement."

"2. The teachers' college movement is still in the experimental stage. While a few institutions have established themselves firmly in the college field and have received general recognition for their work, probably three-fourths of the so-called teachers' colleges are just advancing to senior

college rank. It will take a number of years for them to establish their courses, increase their attendance and standardize their work on a college basis.

"3. The movement should receive encouragement from all friends of public education. Legislatures which have been responsible for the legal enactments which have created these teachers' colleges should back them up financially and make it possible for them to develop a physical plant and the facilities necessary for the work which they have been authorized to undertake."

"4. The universities should evince a cooperative spirit toward the teachers' college movement. In the great work of education there is room and glory for all. The universities will find their resources taxed to the limit to care for those who desire to enter their doors. Any spirit of rivalry or over-zealous competition between the educational institutions of a state should cease. The university and the teachers' college should be colleagues and firm friends in advancing the interests of education within their respective states."

"5. The normal schools which advance to the rank of teachers' colleges should take the name college. It is idle to ask what is in a name, for there is much in a name. In public thinking the term school is applied to an institution below college rank. The name college has an appeal which the name normal school does not have, and so soon as a normal school is authorized to take up senior college work it should take the name indicative of its rank."

"6. The teachers' colleges should address themselves to the task of standardization. If they are to be colleges in name they should be colleges in fact. This means that for the entrance requirements, students' load, content of courses, academic preparation of faculty, faculty load, number of weeks' teaching per year, etc., they should square with college standards. Teachers' colleges may never hope to have the respect and recognition of the colleges and universities and the public in general until this task of standardization is achieved."

"7. As an aid to this standardization, the committee suggests that a more detailed study be made of the organization and administration of teachers' colleges and of the content of the course of study, such report to be made by the present committee or by some other committee authorized for that particular purpose."



AVENIDA RIO BRANCO



AVENIDA DO MARQUÊS

cargo it is seen that exhibitors will be relieved of the expense of transporting heavy and bulky products any great distance after the same is unloaded from the ship.

The Removal of a Hill

Perhaps the greatest and most expensive undertaking in connection with the Brazilian centennial is the work now in progress of removing one of the city's natural features or hills, the historic Morro do Castelo, from its present site to the waters of the bay. This great hill has long obstructed the city's development in one of the most delightful sections. Actually Brazil is moving this little mountain particle by particle into the bay and thus enlarging the land space.

The work is being accomplished by the use of powerful steam shovels, such as were used at Panama, and also by reducing the earth to a soft mud and pumping the same through a series of fine lines which extend from the works into the bay. This stupendous engineering work may perhaps not be completed in time for the additional level area to be utilized for exposition purposes, but at the same time such activity may be considered a feature of general interest, as not everyone has seen such gigantic engineering work in actual operation.

In speaking of the centennial, it may be of interest to recall the fact that Brazil was the only country that sent its ruler to the Centennial of American Independence, which was celebrated in 1876 at Philadelphia. This high official was Dom Pedro II,

the enlightened Emperor of Brazil, who stood with President Grant at the opening ceremonies. Dom Pedro later made an extensive trip through the United States, inquiring into everything that might be of use to his vast and growing nation. We may further recall the recent visit and the many official and private receptions tendered the actual President of Brazil, Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, who with his wife and daughter, spent some time in the United States en route from Europe to assume the executive office of the Brazilian Republic, the high position to which he had been elected.

Brazilians in general have long been friends and admirers of the United States and its people. Both great nations produce commodities needed by the other, and in recent years the exchange of these products has grown to enormous proportions, interrupted of course by the great war. American capital has also resumed to some extent its flow to Brazil, where it aids in turning the wheel of industry and commerce. American chambers of commerce in the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, respectively, have become important links in further developing mutual interests between the two countries. These cities and numerous others scattered over Brazil have large numbers of American residents. The Brazilian centennial and exposition will draw many more Americans to that promising land, and let us hope that the ties of friendship and commerce will be even more closely woven during their sojourn.

Greek Antiquities in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (Special).—A remarkable collection of Greek antiquities owned by Joseph Chmielewski is on view at the American Art Association galleries, New York City. This collection was excavated under the supervision of the owner, from the remains of early Greek colonial settlements along the Black Sea.

The Greek colony in question was situated at the junction of two great rivers flowing into the Black Sea from the north—Hypanis, now called the Bug, and Borysthenes, now Dnieper. This colony was called Olbia, but from old documents and traditions it would appear that a still older Greek colony occupied this site, called Borysthenia, after the River Borysthenes. Olbia, which means "happy," according to Eusebius, was located at this point about 650 B. C. This is borne out by the fact that large quantities of Milesian pottery have been found here bearing all the characteristics of the sixth century B. C. Herodotus tells us that the Greek colony of Olbia lived for many centuries in the friendliest relations with her neighbors to the north, the Scythians. Ionian traders brought manufactured goods to this place and traders from as far away as Athens were acquiring slaves, hides and wheat from the Scythians.

About the third century B. C. the Olbians were threatened by the Goths and Vandals who, after harassing

them continuously finally laid waste the colony about 50 B. C. Another period of prosperity and happiness came to the Olbians under the reign of Roman Emperor Septimius Severus, second century A. D., but finally in 248 A. D. Olbia was again destroyed by the Goths.

Many objects in this collection are similar to the best in the British and Metropolitan museums. The early coins were fish shaped and made in various sizes in copper. Quadrangular coins are also found bearing the heads of dolphins and a representation of a shock of wheat.

The terra cotta include almost all the phases of this art from prehistoric times. A number of figurines evidently intended to be children's toys are exceptionally interesting. These objects proved that the Greeks as early as the fourth century had made the acquaintance of the polar bear and the rhinoceros.

The bronze items are said to go back to the Bronze Age, so great is their antiquity. Two bronze axes and a statuette of Aphrodite are noteworthy. Silver is represented in various articles of adornment and for the toilet, as for instance a silver mirror, beautifully polished. Gold and silver necklaces would show that the ancient Greeks were fond of adorning their women. There are many bead necklaces also.

ATHLETICS

SET NEW RECORD
IN SCHOOL MEET

Moody, Medford, Breaks Previous Mark Held by Mansur in Senior Running High Jump

Massachusetts high school athletes held an all-day athletic carnival in the East Armory under the auspices of the Massachusetts High School Athletic Association today. It was the fifth annual state-wide school meet which has been held and drew a large number of the best schoolboy athletes in Massachusetts. The high schools of Boston did not compete. The morning was devoted to the holding of the field events and to the running off of trial heats in the track events. The afternoon was devoted to running off the track finals.

In connection with the high school meet the preparatory schools held a carnival, all of the events in this taking place in the afternoon. A new record for the high school meet was established in the senior running high jump when Harold Moody of Medford High School cleared the bar at 5 ft. 7 in., better by one-quarter of an inch than the record previously held by W. Mansur of Lowell High School.

Harold Casson of Brookline High, tied the old record with a jump of 5 ft. 6 1/2 in., and, singly, set out to improve on the old mark, succeeding on his second attempt.

Few of the early track heats provided any close competition. Lynn Classical High School showed up to best advantage in the sprints, and Lynn English High and Newton High in the middle distances. The summary of the field events follows:

Running High Jump (Senior)—Won by Harold Moody, Medford; Harold Casson, Brookline, second; Harold Warren, Brookline, third. Height—5 ft. 7 in.

Running High Jump (Intermediate)—Won by J. Williams, Lynn English; G. Erickson, Lynn Classical, second; T. McLaren, Lynn English, third. Height—5 ft. 5 in.

Running High Jump (Junior)—Won by A. White, Gloucester; H. Cody, Lynn English, second; A. McDonald, Lynn English, third. Height—4 ft. 6 in.

Standing Broad Jump (Senior)—Won by C. Linder, Medford; J. Kohler, Newton, second; J. A. Wood, Lynn Classical, third. Distance—9 ft. 10 1/2 in.

Standing Broad Jump (Intermediate)—Won by H. Moore, Lynn English; P. Shea, Lynn Classical, second; E. L. Wattendorf, Sharon, third. Distance—8 ft. 11 1/2 in.

Standing Broad Jump (Junior)—Won by J. Keane, Lynn English; E. Roach, Lynn Classical, second; Prendergast, third. Distance—7 ft. 6 1/2 in.

Shot Put (12 Pound Senior)—Won by R. T. Harnden, Framingham; C. R. Johnson, Newton, second; S. Cooper, Malden, third. Distance—40 ft.

Shot Put (8 Pound Intermediate)—Won by F. Kennedy, Lynn English; L. Levy, Lynn English, second; G. Yaffe, Brookline, third. Distance—37 ft. 3 1/2 in.

Shot Put (5 Pound Junior)—Won by E. Nicholson, Lynn English; E. Winokor, Lynn English, second; L. Nicholson, Lynn Classical, third. Distance—37 ft. 3 1/2 in.

NEBRASKA DEFEATS
KANSAS STATE FIVE

LINCOLN, Neb., March 3 (Special).—The University of Nebraska basketball team defeated the Kansas State Agricultural College here tonight by a score of 21 to 13. Capt. A. H. Smith '22 made 11 points for Nebraska while G. T. Warren '23, R. C. Russell '23, and W. P. Riddleberger '23 made a total of 10 points. F. R. Williams '22, and Capt. W. C. Cowell made the points for Kansas State. This was Nebraska's final game on the home floor and the team outdied themselves in the last few minutes of play, tossing a total of seven points in rapid succession.

NEBRASKA KANSAS STATE
Smith, Carman, L. F. Cowell
Tipton, Spier, L. F. Hahn
Toft, Warren, C. McKee
Riddleberger, L. F. Williams
Crosby, Kohl, Russell, L. F. Fovea
Score—University of Nebraska 21; Kansas State Agricultural College 13. Goals from floor—Smith 3, Warren 2, Russell 2 for Nebraska; Cowell 3, Williams 4 for Kansas State. Goals from foul—Smith 5, Riddleberger 2 for Nebraska; Williams 4, Cowell for Kansas State. Referee—Britton, West Point.

St. Paul Wins First Game
EVELETH, Minn., March 4.—The St. Paul Athletic Club, winner of Group 2 championship, United States Amateur Hockey League, defeated Eveleth, Group 3 winners, 3 to 1, last night, in the first of a series of four games to determine which team shall play the eastern winners for the national title.

Golf Rules More Diverse
Than Before Agreement

CHICAGO, March 4.—Paradoxical as it may seem, the recent agreement on uniform golf rules has made the tenets of the game more diverse than ever, according to the chairmen of tournament committees of Chicago golf clubs.

In agreeing to do away with special rules, the Western Golf Association entered into an understanding with the United States Golf Association that these laws of the game might be used as local rules, that is, adopted by such clubs as desired to use them. Under this arrangement clubs of which the members prefer the rules promulgated a year ago by the western association will make ground rules in accordance, while other clubs will adhere strictly to the royal and ancient laws of the game, and still others will adopt one or more of the innovations.

The main rules involved are those making the penalty for a ball out of bounds or a lost ball the loss of distance only instead of adding a penalty stroke as is done in Great Britain. Even the United States Golf Association established a local rule at the last national amateur championship to limit the penalty for a ball out of bounds to the loss of distance.

The crux of the matter is that golfers will never know just what the rules are on any one course until

LEADING EASTERN
SIX GETS IN ACTION

LINEUP AT ARENA
WESTMINSTER PERE MARQUETTE
Shay, L. W. Enright
Downing, C. Conley
S. Veno, F. W. Synnot
Smith, C. J. Healy
Small, P. C. Campbell
Reaume, G. Donahue
Referee—Gerald Wiggett, Donald Sands.

The Westminster Hockey Club of this city gets in action tonight for the first time since its 13-to-0 victory a week ago over the St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York, which "assured the locals of the eastern divisional championship. Pere Marquette will furnish the opposition, and the game will count toward winning the Winsor Cup. Three times Westminster has met Frank Synnot's aggressive six this year, and three times the blue and white-clad players have come out ahead, although two of the contests were carried to overtime. It was Frank Downing's team which practically eliminated Pere Marquette from the title race, so tonight's contest, while hardly holding such an incentive as a place in the United States Amateur Hockey Association finals, bids fair to provide the keenest of competition.

Surprises were the rule in the scholastic double-header last evening. Browne and Nichols School defeating Cambridge Latin, 3 to 2, and Brookline taking the measure of Melrose by a 2-to-1 count. Latin, victor over the other Cambridge high school, Rindge, and potential winner of the Inter-scholastic Hockey League race, was generally picked to defeat Browne and Nichols for the municipal title; but the private school aggregation stood off the rushes of their opponents well, and with the contribution of two goals by Capt. Walter Rayner, came out one point ahead. The question naturally arises now whether Cambridge Latin or Browne and Nichols is entitled to meet the team of Canadian Indian boys who will play here next week for the international school championship.

Brookline High proved undisputed claim to second place in the Inter-scholastic League half of the double-header, and now presents the only possible barrier against Cambridge Latin's securing the coveted award. Clyde Stover of Brookline took a pass from behind the goal and drove it in perfectly for the first score, while in the last period Brookline and Melrose tallied in order.

TECH IS WINNER OF
A CLOSE CONTEST

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology basketball team barely won from the Harvard five by a score of 19 to 18 in a return game played at the Technology court last night. Although handicapped by the loss of its three stars, Capt. A. E. McLeish, R. W. Pitts and Lewis Gordon, the lighter crimson team exhibited in the first period a brand of team-work and speed far superior to that displayed by the Engineers and when the half was over the university team led with the score standing 14 to 7.

Last night's game, which wound up the season for the Technology quintet, was the eleventh victory for the local team, with a record of 15 stars, which is an auspicious showing considering the fact that this is but the second year of basketball as a recognized sport at M. I. T. Coach J. R. Allen worked wonders with the inexperienced material he had at hand which the season started. The summary:

TECHNOLOGY HARVARD
Tonon, L. F. Black
Storb, Davidson, L. F. Rudofsky
Coleman, Bretting, C. S. Sipp, Miller
Care, He will return here tomorrow night and may go to Seguin, where the Chicago White Sox are in training. Mr. Johnson said he would not return to the north for nearly three weeks. He would spend 10 days or two weeks on a fishing trip to Medina Lake, 30 miles west of here.

President Johnson Visiting Camps
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 4.—B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, has gone to Eagle Pass, Tex., to visit the Athletics, who are in training camp. He will return here tomorrow night and may go to Seguin, where the Chicago White Sox are in training. Mr. Johnson said he would not return to the north for nearly three weeks. He would spend 10 days or two weeks on a fishing trip to Medina Lake, 30 miles west of here.

They have studied the local rules of that club. In tournaments it is assumed that the committee in charge will announce the rules, but the players will always be more or less at sea unless they carry a written memorandum of the rules prevailing at that particular meet.

There is as yet no agreement on the stymie, four general rules prevailing in addition to the common violation of all rules by most players. In other than championship play, the royal and ancient club of St. Andrews still adheres to the old stymie rule.

The United States Golf Association allows the player who is stymied to concede his opponents putt, thereby removing the stymie.

The Western Golf Association has abolished the stymie entirely. The Trans-Mississippi Golf Association rule is that a stymie prevails when a player stymies himself.

Negotiations are in progress between the U. S. G. A. and the W. G. A. to arrive at some agreement on the stymie, and it is thought by leaders of both associations that further conferences will bring about a uniform rule on this subject. It is even predicted that eventually they will come into concordance with the Royal and Ancient Club, as all the leaders are in favor of uniform rules for the game throughout the world.

Boston Automobile Show
to Open Next Saturday

Total of 483 Companies or Individuals Will Be Represented at Mechanics Building

The annual Boston Automobile Show, which opens its doors at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, March 11, will be in every way larger and more comprehensive than any previous one. Ample provision has been made for a record-breaking attendance, and the thousands and thousands who will attend during the seven days, will find the many exhibits most interesting.

At the New York show, held in January, which was the largest ever held in that city, there were no commercial vehicles displayed, simply passenger cars and parts. In all, 92 makers of passenger cars and 400 examples of chassis and varied types were exhibited, all of which were American made with the exception of two cars, one English car made in Canada, and one Italian car. There were not so many direct sales made as will be in Boston, due to the fact that the show here will be more of a retailers' proposition.

Within the five great halls and the extensive basement of Mechanics Building a total of 483 companies or individuals will be represented. This eclipses all other shows ever held here, and is coming at the right time to gauge the buying tendencies for the present season.

Passenger and Truck Displays
In the showing of passenger cars there will be a total of 76 manufacturers represented, and allowing an average of four each on display of their various models and stripped chassis, more than 300 cars will be shown. This takes in every type from the lightest roadster to the most luxuriously fitted touring car.

There will be exhibits by 33 truck manufacturers in the sections reserved for commercial vehicles, the total number of which will probably be 100 or more different models, varying from the lightest form of one-ton machine, to the heaviest and most powerful. In addition to these there will be a most unusual showing of fire apparatus of all kinds, with all the latest improvements and conveniences.

This year the accessory displays will be more interesting than ever before, as a large number of new ideas have been developed in a manner, which would seem almost impossible only a few years ago. The department is arousing more and more attention at each succeeding show, as the ingenuity of the inventors have placed on the market, many things which in themselves always draw the attention of the crowds. Special displays for tourists, and those interested in safeguards of all kinds, will be numerous.

Inclosed Style More Popular
The style trend for 1922 seems to lean toward the inclosed type of car, with fittings which are not only better in design and construction, but are far neater than used heretofore. The body of the well-built cars will hang lower, will have more room than in other years, which will tend to eliminate the road sway and unnecessary vibration of a high-set vehicle. More care has been taken in using paint and enamel, which exhaustive tests have proven most durable and weather proof.

There will be a wider range of colors used this year than ever before, and at the show buyers may have a chance to suit individual tastes, without selecting from a color chart, as the models on exhibition will satisfy even the most discriminating tastes. Light delicate pastels will be conspicuous by their absence, as they have been found impractical, due to the effect of the wind and weather. Solid shades, which have plenty of body, yet cover a variety of tones, will find favor by most purchasers.

Many Special Models
Individuality of expression seems to be the trend of the times, the reflection of which is the demand for a car which is somewhat different, from others of the same make. Each owner wants a part changed according to fancy, with the result that there is a studied attempt to catch the mood of the buyer with fittings which are out of the ordinary, and body lines giving an air of refinement, such as would satisfy the most exacting tastes. Every car shown will be as complete as possible, with all the accessories, and parts, so the buyer will know what is needed at the time of sale.

Prices Show Reductions
At the New York show it was most noticeable that the prices of closed cars were much lower than they have ever been. In some instances hundreds of dollars difference could be noted. Very much the same price levels will be found at the Boston show, and many more sales made here, as the exhibitors get closer to the actual buyers. In fact, the volume of sales at Mechanics Building will, if the optimistic attitude of the dealers is any sign, be far greater than in other years. Buyers will be more particular than ever before as each year finds them more and more familiar with the cars on the market, and the value from a usage standpoint. The experimental days are over, and the salesman must sell their customers from a standpoint of dollars and cents.

Shows Decorative Scheme
The decorations this year will be in keeping with the high standard which Manager C. I. Campbell has always insisted upon. The booths have been arranged so as to bring out all the display value possible, and will be located so that the different cars may be found readily. Band music as well as orchestras and special singing will be a feature every afternoon in the evening.

In addition to the show in Mechanics Building there will be held a salon at the Copley Plaza, beginning Monday, March 13, and ending Friday, March 17, where a few of the

most unusual models of the highest-priced cars made, will be shown. Here may be found some of the most luxuriously fitted cars in existence, modeled from exclusive designs, to suit the tastes of the most fastidious. Each year the dealers look toward the Boston show from all over the country, as an indication of what the coming season will promise, and the indications this year are that they will not be disappointed, in supposing that the volume of business will justify an optimistic attitude. Certainly if the show itself may be taken as a criterion, then the year which follows it, will be a busy one.

Entire New Group
Leads in Bowling

Reds Put up a 2902 Mark for
Players Following to Better

TOLEDO, O., March 3 (Special).—An entire new group of 10 leaders tops the five-man division of the American Bowling Congress tournament as a result of the first real invasion of the out-of-town bowlers who rolled tonight. Hamilton Club Reds, Chicago, practically an unknown at the beginning of the evening, put up a 2902 mark for the bowlers following to better. The Reds' score came from an evenly matched set of games, all of the men rolling over 500. Their score at 1036 in the third game was a record for the tournament so far.

The Brooks Oils of Cleveland came the nearest in approach to the 2902 figure when they counted 2862 in the second shift. E. Peters was mainly responsible for this score for during the first two games he bowled 237 and 266, the latter a high individual mark for the tournament. Topper brothers of Cincinnati took third place with 2757, their score coming chiefly through the efforts of B. Huesman, who rolled off a tie for the individual A. B. C. honors in 1916; his total was 596.

Chicago teams took a firm grip on the next four places. Oaklawn brothers leading with 2783, Hamilton Blues 2750, Rex 2715, and Schalls Home Runs 2711, finishing in order.

The 10 leaders in the doubles event also came in for a shaking, although the Fehi Hartman team still remains in first place with 1167. The team of C. Hoots, F. Thomas, Decatur, Ill., went into second by rolling 1137; Hoots started at a good pace with 227 and 232, but his third fell to 162. Other changes were J. Verderero, B. Bernhardt of Cleveland into sixth with 1162, and J. Ploum, C. Stoll, Toledo, seventh with 1084.

In the individual division a new leader loomed up in J. Stapleton of Toledo, who made 619 for his games. None of the other entrants reached the 600 set, although S. Clansen, Sherrill, N. Y., made 591 and took third; C. Stoll, Toledo, fourth with 590.

CHICAGO FIVE WINS
IN OVERTIME GAME

URBANA, Ill., March 4 (Special).—The University of Chicago basketball team defeated the University of Illinois five here tonight, 26 to 25, in an overtime game, featured by rough play and poor basket shooting.

Chicago, led by M. J. Romney '23, who got five baskets, kept ahead of Illinois until the final two minutes of play, when a long field goal by R. H. Popken '24, and a free throw by C. R. Carney '22, tied the score. In the overtime session Carney started with a free throw, giving Illinois a 25-to-24 lead, which they held until the last seconds of the game, when C. G. Dixon '23, tossed a basket for the winning points. The summary:

CHICAGO ILLINOIS
Romney, L. F. Collins
Talladay, L. F. Sabo
Fardley, C. C. Carney
Dixon, L. F. Vogel
McGuire, L. F. Tabor
Score—Chicago University 26, University of Illinois 25. Goals from field—Romney 5, Dixon 3, Yardley 2 for Chicago; Carney 4, Collins, Vogel, Popken for Illinois. Goals from foul—McGuire 6 for Chicago; Carney 11 for Illinois. Referee—H. G. Kearns. Umpire—B. C. Young.

ANGORA MISSION
BACKED BY SULTAN

Program of Nationalist Turks Indorsed by Sublime Porte

Reprinted from Yesterday's International Edition LONDON, March 3 (Special Cable).—Yusuf Kemal, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Turkish Nationalist Government, and leader of the Angora mission to western Europe, will be backed by the official Turkish delegation, headed by Marshal Izzet Pasha. The two will act independently but it is significant that the Porte informed the Turkish representatives abroad that the Sultan indorsed the Nationalist program outlined in the cable of February 28 to The Christian Science Monitor.

It is a little curious that Demetrios Goumaris, Prime Minister of Greece, has chosen this moment to return to Athens after his prolonged absence, but it must be remembered that Greece has placed her interests unreservedly in the hands of the Allies and is not likely to take any further action, unless requested to do so by the British Government. The British Government, on its part, is acting strictly in conjunction with France and Italy.

The prevalent rumors that Greece desires to renew the war in Anatolia are ridiculous under the present circumstances. The meeting of the three foreign ministers will take place immediately Signor Carlo Schanzer, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in Italy, signifies his readiness for the discussion. The problem confronting them is to evolve an equitable solution and agree upon measures by which to enforce it on the Turks. The indications are that Raymond Poincaré, Prime Minister of France, is seeking means to adjust the considerations embodied in the Angora Treaty with the essential provisions of the Treaty of Sevres.

MUSIC

Glorified Brahms on Boston
Orchestra Program

The program of the seventeenth concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given yesterday afternoon, was as follows:

Symphony No. 1 in C minor, Brahms
Two fragments from the ballet, "Lament of Rachel," Saminsky
Songs without Words, No. 1, Schumann
Air from "The Tsar's Bride," Rimsky-Korsakov
Reverie and dance from "The Fair of the East," Moussorgsky
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," Wagner

Brahms' symphony has never sounded more emotional, more dramatic, less dry and academic—one is almost tempted to add more musical—than it did on yesterday afternoon. For the last concert or two the orchestra had apparently lost somewhat of the youthful fire and enthusiasm to which Mr. Monteux has accustomed us, but yesterday it played as in the concert of the season's earlier portion. The whole symphony was given with a warmth of tone, with a wealth of expressive detail, yet with a due and just sense of proportion which was wholly commendable. The audience felt the stirring quality of the performance and rewarded the conductor and orchestra with generous, whole-hearted and enthusiastic applause.

The remaining pieces of the program, with the exception of Wagner's overture, were novel. Saminsky's ballet music was played for the first time in America, and the Russian songs, if not sung for the first time in this city, are unfamiliar. Saminsky's ballet music is sadly disappointing. A pupil of Rimsky-Korsakov, Liadov and Tcherenpin, one naturally expects at least glowing orchestral coloring. The orchestration of these two fragments is, however, conventional. The themes, of folk character, are repeated over and over again without attempt at development, and the second of the two pieces is noisy without brilliance. The work was coldly received, and justly so.

Nina Koshetz was the singer. The songs in which she chose to display her art are at least skillfully composed in general scheme, is grateful music to both singer and orchestra and, as in all his music, there are many moments of real originality and expressiveness. Prokofiev's song without words is a far cry from Mendelssohn and his imitators. It is imaginative, personal music and creates a desire to hear more of the composer's work. Moussorgsky, in his reverie and dance, is the familiar Moussorgsky, intensely Russian, crude in the manner of his expression, a composer of tremendous power, lacking in technique, yet triumphing in spite of his limitations. Madame Koshetz sang as a musician, a rare quality in a singer.

For once, a singer seemed an integral part of a symphony program rather than a concession to convention.

Concert Calendar
March 5 in Symphony Hall, Josef Hofmann will play a program including variations by Handel, one of Beethoven's later sonatas (that in A major, op. 101), the Kreisleriana of Schumann and pieces by Chopin and Liszt.

On the same afternoon in the St. James Theatre, the People's Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of Emil Mollenhauer, will play Schumann's First Symphony, Brahms' "Academic" Overture and Delibes' Sylvia. Marjorie Moody will sing an air from Charpentier's "Louise."

March 9 in Jordan Hall the Flonzaley Quartet will give their last concert of the present season.

March 10 in Steiner Hall, the Burgin Quartet, assisted by Ignaz Friedman, pianist, will give their third concert of chamber music.

March 10 (Friday afternoon) and March 11 (Saturday evening) the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give its sixteenth concert. John McCormack will be the soloist and, in addition to two airs from cantatas by Bach, will assist in the first performance of three Irish fantasies for voice and orchestra, by Charles Martin Loeffler. The texts are by W. B. Yeats and the thematic material is drawn from Gaelic folk melodies. The orchestra will play a serenade by Mozart, with an incidental violin solo by Richard Burgin, the concertmaster of the orchestra, and two movements from Berlioz's Romeo and Juliet symphony.

On March 11 in Symphony Hall Harold Bauer and Pablo Casals will unite in a program of music for violin and piano drawn entirely from the works of Debussy, Rachmaninoff, Chopin, Schumann and Liszt, with MacDowell's Celtic sonata as her principal number.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE
ASSOCIATION TO MEET

Interest in the midwinter conference of the New England Vocational Guidance Association, to be held next Saturday afternoon at Boston University, centers in the address to be given by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts. This will be the first time that Dr. Smith has addressed a meeting on the subject of vocational guidance. While his general attitude on the subject is known, any specific utterances he may make will have special importance for those directly engaged in the work of directing the young people of New England in the selection of their life work.

Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of the university, is to open the meeting with an address of welcome, after which Dr. Smith will speak. Brief reports on vocational guidance work are to be made by Miss Susan J. Ginn, director of the work in Boston; Dr. Richard D. Allen, director of the work in Providence; R. L. and E. B. Riley, vocational counselor at the Lawrence evening high school.

Dr. John M. Brewer, director of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance at Harvard, will report on the Chicago conference of the National Guidance Association, held this week in connection with the meeting of the department of superintendence of the N. E. A.

MISSOURI TRACKMEN
INVITED TO DUAL MEET

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 3 (Special).—The University of Missouri today was invited to a dual meet with the track team of the University of California, to be held April 15 in Berkeley. Expenses for the Missouri track men are to be paid in full. The invitation was by telegraph. The matter has been referred to the committee on intercollegiate athletics.

The only drawback to accepting the offer is the fact that final examinations for the winter term come at this time. Should the invitation be accepted this will be the first trip of its kind ever taken by Missouri track men.

MODERN FORESTRY
METHODS URGED

Maine Governor Would Broaden
Laws by Giving Encouragement to Tree Planting

AUGUSTA, Me., March 3 (Special Correspondence).—More encouragement to tree planting is urged by Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine, who has on a number of occasions, endeavored to impress upon the people of the State the necessity for expert control and management of the forests from the moment the tree starts as a seedling until its harvest. "Some of the large companies have adopted forestry methods and thus are making a definite contribution to the State's future," says Governor Baxter. "Companies of large means and with broad-minded men in charge, like the Great Northern Paper Company, the American Thread Company, the Brown Company and others, have experts of high standing who plan for years ahead and who are not carried away by the desire for immediate profit."

"Some companies are systematically planting young trees as an experiment. All this work is excellent. The smaller land owners, however, cannot afford the expensive organizations that are required for this work, and that is where the state forestry department will be of real assistance to them. I believe it would be wise to broaden the scope of our forestry laws by giving more encouragement to tree planting, both within and without our forestry district."

"The planting of 1000 acres of trees involves a heavy expenditure for labor and material, while taxes and interest charges for a period of from 10 to 40 years make the expense of this good work almost prohibitive. The State may well make concessions where planting is carried on systematically and according to the best forestry methods."

"I have seen the forests of Japan where the steep, rough slopes of the mountain sides are planted with the studied regularity of a checkerboard, and where every seedling or young tree is carried up the mountain on the backs of men who must struggle hard to obtain a foothold. Trees in Japan are as much a crop as is the rice of their country and as they are planted, cared for and harvested with the same precision that is given the raising of their great staple."

"I have seen the forests in the Ural Mountains on the borders of Europe and Asia marked off into rectangular areas with broad fire stops between them looking like great avenues that extended for miles into the wilderness beyond. Other countries have been forced to adopt modern forestry methods while we in Maine have neglected to husband the resources that nature has so prodigally bestowed upon us."

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HOPE TO RESTORE IDEALS OF OLD "MERRIE ENGLAND"

G. K. Chesterton, the Author, at a Meeting of the League of Arts in London Claimed Spiritual Glory the Chief Test of Nation's Greatness

LONDON, Feb. 7 (Special Correspondence)—At the annual meeting of the League of Arts, held at Mrs. Casale's mansion in Grosvenor Square, Mr. G. K. Chesterton made a serious plea for the restoration, not of conditions, but of the idea and spirit of the England of Chaucer, Shakespeare and the great English artists: Mr. Chesterton has always had very warm admiration for the league, which was founded on Armistice Day, 1918. Its objects are: To give adequate expression to national joys, and aspirations; to bring art and public life into contact; to preserve national and civic traditions; to bring every individual, as far as possible, into the creative life of the community; to assert that spiritual glory is the chief test of a nation's greatness; to forge bonds of unity through a common purpose and endeavor; to symbolize that unity in public celebrations, and to develop a religious sense of nationality and citizenship.

The league holds that these aims can be realized most fully through recurring festivals of national and civic character in which the whole community takes part; artists, trade groups, the professions, the civic authorities being called upon to contribute to the celebrations, which are intended to be not mere spectacular displays but real expressions of the national will. Such ceremonies naturally take the form mostly of open-air pageantry, and afford excellent opportunities for educating the masses and inspiring citizens of all ages. Last summer the league gave a series of highly successful musical and dramatic performances in Hyde Park.

In setting forth the ideals of the League of Arts, Mr. Chesterton said that every civilized people and most of the barbaric peoples have had direct and simple forms of music, poetry and decoration which everybody enjoyed. That state of things was universal to mankind. But somewhere about the eighteenth century the English people passed through a singular phase, which amounted to an eclipse; and one object of the league was to recover an ancient glory and to remove a recent stain from the name of England. In the Middle Ages the English were a very cheerful and very artistic people; the phrase, "Merrie England," showed what was the atmosphere of the time. Today Englishmen ought to be able to find merriment in England, and not seek it in what they have the unfortunate habit of calling "Gay Paree."

As history shows, Mr. Chesterton continued, the English character and genius were always in revolt against ugliness and gloom. The suppressed passion for beauty and happiness was always breaking out in the English character, producing geniuses—like Nelson and Turner—entirely incongruous to the ideals being presented to the nation. But the early industrial period produced the conception, which still clings to the Englishman in a hundred ways, that he is not English, is not mainly, is not practical unless his clothes are ugly, his houses badly built, his pictures have etc. "Henceforth," Mr. Chesterton exclaimed, "we forswear the ideal of stupidity and the ideal of ugliness."

No utterance of G. K. C. would be complete if it did not contain a para-

dox. He proceeded to maintain that "the whole life consists of recovering past things; it is one incessant process of reconstruction. For instance, some of us get tired of wearing ugly clothes and observing stupid customs, because we know that in the past we can find plenty of examples of beautiful clothes and sensible habits; and we are blamed for being merely archaeological and reactionary. But all healthy revolutions for the restoration of society have always found models in bygone days, not merely because they are ancient models, but rather because they convey to living men and women the joyful news that they need not remain in the mess in which they find themselves, that people of other days were not so unhappy or ignorant or ridiculous as themselves.

That, insisted Mr. Chesterton, is what is meant by the word renaissance. A movement of energy and youth, it is constantly held up as an example of the breaking of old superstitions, the ending of ancient bondage, and undoubtedly it introduced many new things, bad as well as good; but it is quite certain that the renaissance, as its very name implies, took its model in the past, and the very remote past. It was an attempt to recover the ancient life of the Mediterranean civilization. The same is true of the French revolution, which found its models in the little republics of antiquity.

"There has never been any kind of movement that had any kick in it or did anything worth while, that was not an antiquarian movement, in the sense that it was an attempt to dig up something that had been buried. There was never a revolution that was not reactionary. The only difference is that moderately and sanely modern people try to model themselves on ancient civilization, while very modern people try to model themselves on more ancient barbarism. We cannot possibly get away from the law of renaissance and reconstruction.

"Those who sympathize with and support the movement represented by the League of Arts are not in any way bound by any particular school of art or any one period of history. They simply wish to make the future as normal as was the greater part of the past, and there are distinct signs that the sanities are being recovered. The period of decadence, of pessimism, of perversion is passing away. The brief interlude when Art was trailed in the mire and made to do service to the devil is largely responsible for the partial perpetuation of the old Victorian prejudice against it in England. But I think it will be found that, after the great tragedy the world has passed through, and when twisted and perverted things have been forgotten, we shall come back to the old human, natural and direct feeling for beauty and wholesome gaiety."

IRELAND IS FIELD OF NEW PROJECTS

DUBLIN, Feb. 7 (Special Correspondence)—"Already many people are stirring, and applying to me to help them to start new projects, and

some 200,000 children will have free meals until June 1.

"We trust that this further help will serve a really useful and effective purpose and prove of value for Austria." President Hainisch conveyed his warmest thanks, both verbally and in writing, to the American representatives. The proposed committee for administering the relief has already been formed. It consists of representatives of the three great political parties, of the three great economic persons, ministerial officials and some persons to be chosen by the American organizations. The donation of \$200,000 is to be spent exclusively for foodstuffs. At the present rate of exchange it represents in Austrian money 1,600,000,000 crowns.

Austria's leading journal, the Neue Presse writes: "A new great-hearted American benefaction has come to lighten the sad lot of the intellectual workers of Austria in a manner for which they cannot be sufficiently grateful. The extension of the students relief action, of the blessed institution of the professors' dinner-table have been made possible. One learns with lively satisfaction that already 3000 more students are being given dinners than a week ago. Everybody who has only a faint idea of the inexpressible misery which prevails among wide circles of the student-youth, who has learned of the appeals for help which come to the rectors and teachers in the universities, of how these young students are suffering from cold and hunger and the dread of finding no shelter, and yet compelled amid all this to continue their studies, will rejoice at the great-hearted action of our friend across the ocean. The wonderful generosity of America ought to prove an example to all those of us at home who have the means to help in this Samaritan work."

All the Vienna newspapers join in expressing sincere thanks to the American Relief organizations for their most timely and generous aid to Austria.

AUSTRIA GETS \$200,000 FOR INTELLECTUAL WORKERS

Aid Sent From America Especially Intended for Teachers, Professors, Natural Scientists, Musicians and Others Engaged in Non-Manual Work

VIENNA, Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence)—America has given \$200,000 for the Austrian middle classes: In the midst of the coldest winter in many years, with food, fuel and clothing at prohibitive prices, the Austrian middle classes are in the depths of despair. America's magnificent donation will do much to relieve their necessities.

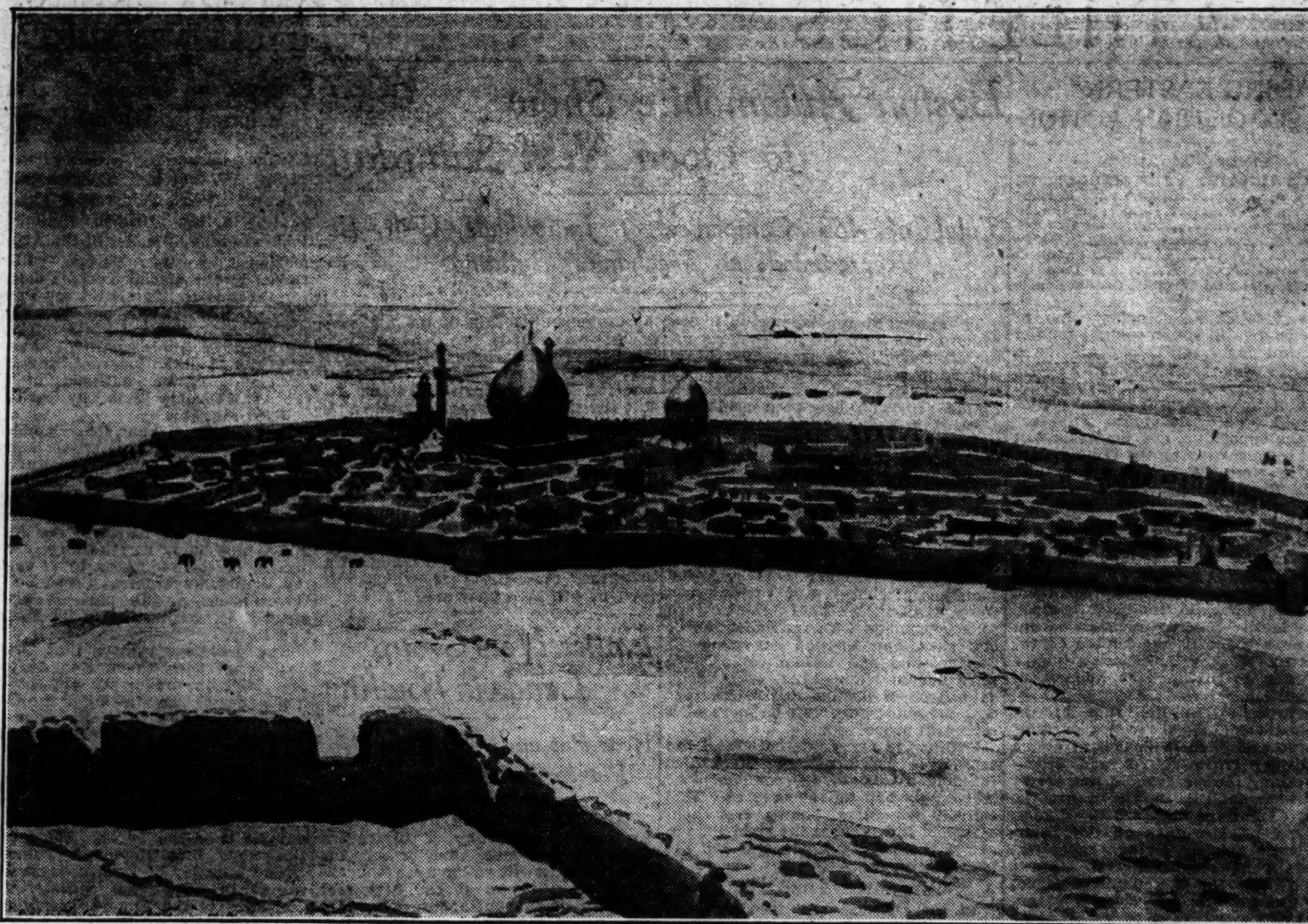
The official news of America's latest gift was conveyed in the following letter from Capt. Gardner Richardson, director of the American Relief Action for Austria, to President Michael Hainisch:

"Deeply impressed by the heroic efforts which Austria is making to bring about her economic recovery by taking off the food subsidies, by taxes, and by other methods, and animated by the wish to grant her further help from America during the next few months in which these efforts are taking practical effect, we have obtained from the American relief organizations a contribution of \$200,000.

"This sum is intended specially to render assistance to the intellectual workers: to teachers, musicians, professors, (natural) scientists, artists, to all those highly gifted men and women who have helped to make Vienna renowned, as well as to all the suffering middle classes.

"This relief will be given out under the control of the American Relief Action, whose chief representative in Austria is Capt. Gardner Richardson. He has been attending conferences in London over this matter and hopes after his return to Vienna to form a representative nonpartisan committee in Austria, who can advise him as to the most rational and effective manner in which this help can be distributed."

"The action of the American Children's Relief organization means the feeding of many Austrian children. It will be extended still further so that



"Samarrah," by Richard Carline

SAMARRAH: REVERIE ON A MESOPOTAMIAN JOURNEY

How an Airplane Revealed the Ruins of an Ancient Arab City, Aski-Baghdad, Lying Forgotten in the Desert South of Samarrah

I am very hopeful of a bright future for Ireland," remarked Mr. Blyth, Minister of Trade, in an interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. "There will be no objection," he added, in reply to a question, "to Englishmen starting industries and business over here."

"I do not think," Mr. Blyth said, "that there will be any increase of trade with America. Ireland, being mainly an agricultural country, her imports will naturally be most marketable in England. This will, in any case, conduce to friendship between England and ourselves, and such friendship is essential to real progress."

"It is unlikely that duties will be levied on many imports, but the new government is free to inaugurate protection if it proves to be necessary." Replying to a question whether it was likely that a direct route would be opened between the United States and Ireland, Mr. Blyth said he had already been approached on this matter. "There are two schemes," he said, "which may be feasible. One is the development of Cove, County Cork, which could be carried out by building a pier one mile below Queens-town and making a natural harbor into which all the big liners could enter with safety. This would do away with the hitherto frequent necessity of taking passengers to and from their ship in a tender. The sailings to Liverpool would be lessened if this scheme were adopted, but it would save 24 hours for passengers bound for that destination, which would obviously be a great advantage to travelers to and from the north of England, as well as to Irish passengers. The other scheme would be to make use of the natural deep channel of Fognes, on the Shannon. This would not require a pier, but only a landing stage. In 1847, a commission was appointed by the British government to report on the suitability of Irish harbors, and it strongly recommended the advantages of Fognes." Mr. Blyth, however, is of opinion that the Cove scheme is the most likely to be carried out. "Only," he remarked, "all these things are very much in the air at present."

In regard to the fisheries, Mr. Blyth said this was a very big and important subject, and everything would go on as usual until after the general election.

Complete confidence was expressed by Mr. Blyth regarding a settlement of the labor troubles and of the differences with the North of Ireland. "The boycott can be employed again if necessary," he added. This opinion was interesting, especially as coming from an Ulster Protestant who was reared in the North of Ireland. With regard to the two other Irish parties, the Unionists and the extreme Republicans, Mr. Blyth did not care to say very much as to the latter. Regarding the former, he expected they would join in and support the government in power. In general, Mr. Blyth was extremely hopeful, both as to the existing situation and as to the future before Ireland.

"I am delighted to hear," he said,

The sun had just set at 6.30 as I arrived at the informal station of Baghdad, and on inquiring of the station master was shown the carriage that I was to occupy. The train consisted chiefly of cattle trucks in which passengers herded as best they could, but there were a few sleeping compartments with ordinary seats, but these were of a better type containing five couches each—two above and three below. At first one might have been surprised that there were no compartments with ordinary seats, but this one learned was due to the fact that the trains only run in the cool of the night.

My Arab boy, having laid out my bedding on the couch, stowed under it all the rest of the baggage. He then filled my canvas chagril with water and tied it to the outside rail—this being invaluable, the water thus becoming delightfully cool by means of evaporation.

I gave myself over to a last look at Baghdad, set off with the splendor of a desert sunset; its green and blue tiled domes and minarets reflecting an iridescent light in the glow like embers. Slowly the red gave way to yellow, yellow-green and green blue, and, finally, overhead, an indelible violet—herald of the night.

Pancake for Plate and Napkin

At this point a well-to-do Arab passenger entered; he was dressed in a yellow silk gown and sash, and the red fez of the upper classes. A whistle sounded, and the remaining Arab fellahs with their carpet bundles scrambled on as the train began slowly to draw away and out into the desert. There is a coolness that creeps over the earth at sundown and relinquishing my sun-helmet I stood on the door-rail and breathed of the refreshing air while looking across the dark expanse of nothingness; then returning to my couch I drew out of my food box some tinned things and commenced my evening meal. My Arab companion sat opposite me munching pieces of unleavened bread, torn from a large chupatti that lay like a pancake on his knee, and served both as a plate and a napkin—alternately taking of the olives and smoked foods that he had laid upon it and wiping his fingers on the outer edges. Soon we fell into conversation; he had often traveled to Mosul, had walked over to Nineveh and had seen Asshwe, about which places he gave me much information, and at Samarrah, whither he was returning, he offered to be my host during the few days that I intended breaking my journey there.

"I am delighted to hear," he said,

"that though you are traveling north you are not omitting to visit our city of Samarrah, which to you Europeans should give the most complete idea of an Arab city lost in the desert amid its battlemented walls; nor is that its only interest, for to us Arabs it is one of the five sacred cities, and we look one day for the reappearance there of the twelfth Imam."

I had already visited the town several weeks before, but being interested, questioned him further. "There is," he continued, "a crack in the mosque beneath the golden dome, through which it is said he will appear and reestablish the rightful line of Mahommed's descendants."

Ruins of a Vast Town

On my former visit I had been more struck by the town on account of its ancient origin, and that owing to the advent of the aeroplane the ruins of a vast town stretching for about 20 miles to the south of it had been discovered, which though indistinguishable on the ground, became plainly discernible from the air. Known as Aski-Baghdad, it was maintained that the successor of Harun El Rashid of Arabian Nights fame, the Caliph Mutasim, had constructed the city in 836 A. D. 100 miles and more from Baghdad.

I questioned my friend about it, remarking how strange it was that so vast a town and important a capital should have so completely disappeared, to appear again 100 miles or so further south in the present-day Baghdad.

"Ah," he replied, "to us it is not strange, since should Allah wish it, he can change a town into desert in a night." And truly the Arab brick quickly reverts to the soil from which it is taken, and we are told the capital at that time continually shifted between the two localities.

This was, however, of no particular satisfaction to me and I returned to the western theories—how some indeed maintained that no town of such proportions could have existed at that time, but that the town had—Arab fashion—moved sideways along the

banks of the river, growing up to the south as it fell into ruins to the north.

A Planned City of Long Ago

Others pointed to the remarkable regularity and spaciousness of its planning, which I had also found to be most amazingly apparent when flying over it: for toward evening the slanting rays of the sun show up each indentation in the sand, and reveal on the earth a map of a town, which in its geometric planning might have resembled, in its day a miniature New York, the streets cutting each other at right angles.

Stepping to the door I filled my glass with cold water from the chagril and as my friend was not interested in my speculative trend of thought, I referred his attention to that curious tapering tower, spoken of as a Babylonian fire tower, which still stands just outside the walls of Samarrah, but he only knew of it as a minaret, to which strange purpose it had later been converted.

At length we retired to rest and the train rattling on through the night mingled its jottings with our slumber. I awoke when light began to tinge the sun and illumine the compartment, nor was it long afterwards that the sun appeared above the horizon and with a dull red gleam cast a reflecting glitter from the golden dome of Samarrah. For the musings of the night had changed to actuality and were now transformed to brick and stone, and the tracings on an endless desert that stretched away into the distance.

BRITISH WOMEN ARE SEEKING WORK

Conference to Aid Idle Blames Foreign Policy

LONDON, Feb. 7 (Special Correspondence)—At a conference on unemployment among women, called by the Consultative Committee of Women's Organizations, held in London recently, the platform included representatives of the Conservative, Liberal, and Labor parties, and of a great variety of women's organizations.

Mrs. Philip Snowden announced that unemployment figures for women registered at the exchanges at the end of December, 1921, were 385,000 wholly unemployed, and 137,000 half-employed; the actual number of unemployed women was probably very much larger. She added that, in her view, there was no purely national solution to the problem, because unemployment was the result of bad trade, which in turn, was the result of bad foreign policy. The imposition of enormous indemnities, she thought, acted as a boomerang upon the people who imposed them.

Miss Macquire, representing the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, thought one of the causes of unemployment among women was inadequate general education. Men had, she affirmed, been undercutting the wage rates of women clerks in the city and elsewhere, yet within the last two years 9000 women clerks had been dismissed from government service.

Mrs. Winttingham, M. P., said it was essential, she thought, that foreign trade should be set going again, and that the credits to other countries would do much to restore confidence.

Resolutions were passed demanding the raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 16 years, the provision of relief work suitable for women, the training and education of the workers during periods of unemployment, and the provision of an improved insurance scheme.

Persia and China Conclude Treaty
GENEVA Switzerland, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Persia has communicated to the League of Nations the treaty concluded with China on June 1, 1920. Holland has signed the convention concerning women and children, and Norway has intimated that she could not accept without modification the agreement on commercial and consular reports with Poland and Danzig.

Bear Brand Combination "B"



Three Canisters—
—Gasoline
—Oil
—Water

For Automobile Running Board

DO NOT GET CAUGHT

out on the road with an empty gas tank, or short of oil or water. An emergency supply on the running-board may save you many times its cost.

The Disappearing Spout

is an exclusive feature and wonderful convenience in filling gas and oil tanks. Write for catalog and prices.

Woolwine Metal Products Company
8th St. & Santa Fe Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Hamburger's Announces the Informal Presentation of Spring Fashions

Inviting Immediate Choosing From the Authentic Interpretations of the Mode

Once again Fashion has waved her wand and new Frocks—new Wraps—new Footwear—new Millinery—new Dress Accessories are here.

In every department there is pronounced evidence of Spring—the flash of new color in smart Blouses—a French tilt to a Spring hat proving the fascination of new Springtime modes. See the displays in order to know the trend of fashion.

Hamburger's
Established 1891

Broadway, Eighth and Hill Sts.,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Quality in Men's Wear Since 1883

MULLEN AND BLUETT

BROADWAY at SIXTH
—Los Angeles—

Citizens' National Bank

Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles

Capital \$1,800,000

Resources \$35,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits \$1,200,000

Correspondence Invited

Darling's Shop

FLOWERS FOR HER

The Shop Beautiful—336 West Sixth Street
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Telephone 63026—Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.

Distinctive Colored Silk "Sun-and-Rain" Umbrellas

Umbrellas with personality at White's. "Few-of-a-kind" handles so interesting you'll enjoy carrying them. Striking evidence that the days of "peas-in-a-pod" umbrellas are over.

It is becoming an established habit with many New Englanders to turn to White's for the unusual umbrella, either to give a smart touch to one's own costume or to solve one's gift problems.

If you cannot come in person, why not order by mail?

Navy, Green, Purple, Brown

\$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.50, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00 to \$35.00

R.H. White Co.

BOSTON

Smart Footwear

Women and Men

Grade's

Good Footwear
537-539 S. Broadway
LOS ANGELES

For Better
Office Equipment

Pacific Desk Company

420 S. Spring St.
LOS ANGELES

New Location

Krystal

Ladies Tailors
Gowns

648 South Olive Street, 2nd Floor
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FINANCIAL, REAL ESTATE, SHIPPING

CONDITIONS IN
RUSSIA IMPROVEIncrease in Oil and Mineral
Production Is Shown by
Soviet Statistics

Recent Soviet statistics show considerable increase in production of minerals and oils, the latter part of 1921 being notable in this respect. The principal Russian coal field, Donets basin, produced 4,500,000 tons in 1920 and 5,420,000 in 1921, to which should be added 400,000 tons from other sources. During the first part of 1921 this field was only slightly productive, due to lack of food supplies. July produced only 150,000 tons. October was over 500,000 tons and November more than 700,000. Great improvement was also shown in the efficiency of workmen. In October, 1921, the same amount of coal was produced by 11,500 miners as in March by 17,500. The average output increased from 13 tons per man in July to 57 tons in November.

Oil Output Larger

Oil production shows the same trend. The total output in 1920 was 3,850,000 tons; 1921 production was 4,070,000. Baku production dropped from 2,920,000 tons in 1920 to 2,600,000 in 1921; but the Grozny product increased from 880,000 tons to 1,330,000, the last figure being in excess of the prewar output. Production at Baku, in December, 1921, showed 250,000 tons, a considerable increase over previous months.

Pig iron production in 1921 was 125,000 tons or 2.3 per cent of prewar production; 1920 gave 105,000 tons. A metallurgical combine has been organized in the southern provinces, which has led to an increased output of coal, coke, and pig iron. For 1922, estimates are 167,000 tons of pig iron. Until recently this group had only one blast furnace operating; at present two are in operation and during 1922 10 additional furnaces will begin work. But continuation of the national program will only produce 21 per cent of the pre-war output after three years.

Textile Industry

Production of agricultural implements in 1920 was valued at 2,800,000 gold rubles, compared with 50,000,000 in 1913. The program for 1922 anticipates production valued at 8,500,000 gold rubles. In 1921 iron ore production was 217,000 tons, compared with 9,166,000 in 1913.

Russia's textile industry produces only 6.5 per cent of the pre-war output, but the new economic policy has increased production. Production of flax factories has risen to 55 per cent of the pre-war output.

The program for 1922 fixes the output of textiles at between 25,000,000 and 28,000,000 yards of material. Productivity of labor is increasing as a result of the new economic policy. At the close of 1920 absenteeism among workers was 22 per cent; in July and August, 1921, 53 per cent and 45 per cent respectively. From September on the percentage showed

BUSINESS ITEMS

(Reported by the United States Department of Commerce)
The Chinese new year settlements brought about fewer failures than were anticipated. The rates of exchange in China then current were said to favor exports.

The Brazilian situation shows little change, and buying and selling is still very cautious. Exchange is not yet firm enough to encourage heavy buying, but there is more activity in some lines, especially building construction and the large improvement works of the present administration.

Conditions in Chile, reported to be improving remain stationary and are still awaiting a betterment in the nitrate trade of Europe and the United States. The prices on nitrate, which were fixed on Oct. 27, 1921, terminate on June 30, 1922, and lower prices are anticipated thereafter.

General commercial conditions in Mexico have slightly improved despite the fact that the situation has been complicated by the recent defections of small military groups and the appearance of bands of guerrillas in various parts of the country. It is still necessary, however, for American business men engaged in the Mexico trade to exercise caution.

An excellent opportunity for American manufacturers of agricultural machinery to introduce their equipment in Ireland will be afforded by the annual agricultural spring show of the Royal Dublin Society, to be held at Ballsbridge, Dublin, on May 16-18. This show is attended by practically all those who are interested in agriculture in Ireland, and it is believed that

substantial sales of American implements and machinery will follow if these products are on display.

The sugar consumption of the United Kingdom for 1922 is given as 1,500,000 tons, as against 1,420,000 tons in 1921, and a pre-war consumption of 1,900,000 tons. It is expected that the 1922 figure will be larger in case sugar gets the benefit of a lighter duty under the anticipated reduction in British taxation in the next budget estimates. British refineries should melt about 1,100,000 tons this year, leaving 400,000 tons of refined sugar to be imported, the bulk of which must be drawn from American sources.

With increasing exports and restricted imports, rising prices for raw products, and predictions of a further increase in the latter, together with lower prices for both staples and specialties than was current a month ago, and an improved exchange situation, the economic condition of Argentina has undergone considerable improvement since the first of the new year.

The optimistic attitude in financial circles previously reported from India has disappeared, money is tight, and there is much pessimism prevailing. The Bengal Government recently offered the market three months' advance on the yield of 4 per cent return. The official discount rate is 7 per cent. In the past 30 days dollar exchange declined from 362 to 354 rupees per 100 (from \$0.276 to \$0.282 rupees). Sterling exchange is steady but dull.

The competition which American railways have to meet in the British market is the importation of Baltic pine from Riga, Danzig and Memel. It is reported that Finnish ties are also coming into the market. At present the price of Baltic pine ties is about \$1.36 per tie; the price of long-leaf yellow pine is \$1.58 and of Douglas fir \$1.41. This price is for a tie 9 feet long by 5 inches wide. The Baltic trade has been accustomed to the Baltic wood, and it is generally believed that, the price being equal, the railway companies prefer the Baltic wood. Opinions differ as to why this is so.

The economic situation in Japan shows distinctly favorable elements. Bank rates were lower than during the previous month and money was easier. Deflation took place to a considerable extent and the general financial situation improved. The condition of government finance, however, was more unfavorable and there were reports that the government contemplated a bond issue amounting to 100,000,000 yen to retire the maturing issue. Improvement in general business conditions, slight as it may be, tends to bear out the prophecies which have become more frequent recently in commercial circles that Japan, the first country to experience the full force of world-wide business depression of 1920 and 1921, may yet be the first country to return to economically sound conditions.

Important new legislation has been passed by the Philippine Legislature amending the laws governing oil lands, the port of Manila and automobile restriction and operation. The Legislature has appropriated 20,000,000 pesos for irrigation, and has recommended the extension of the Philippine debt limit.

World Textile Briefs

(Reported by United States Department of Commerce)
The production of a new pedigree flax seed by the director of the Linen Research Association Institute near Lisburn, Ireland, is reported. This new seed yields 80 per cent more fiber than any other seed on the market, and of a higher grade, grades higher than average, resulting in a return double that obtained from the Dutch flax seed hitherto used. Manufacturers claim that more than 20 years of research have produced this and more easily spun yarns are possible with the new seed.

Machinery has been ordered and is on the way from Germany for a new woolen mill in Tammfors, Finland. This mill will produce only high grade wools and the most modern manufacturing methods will be utilized.

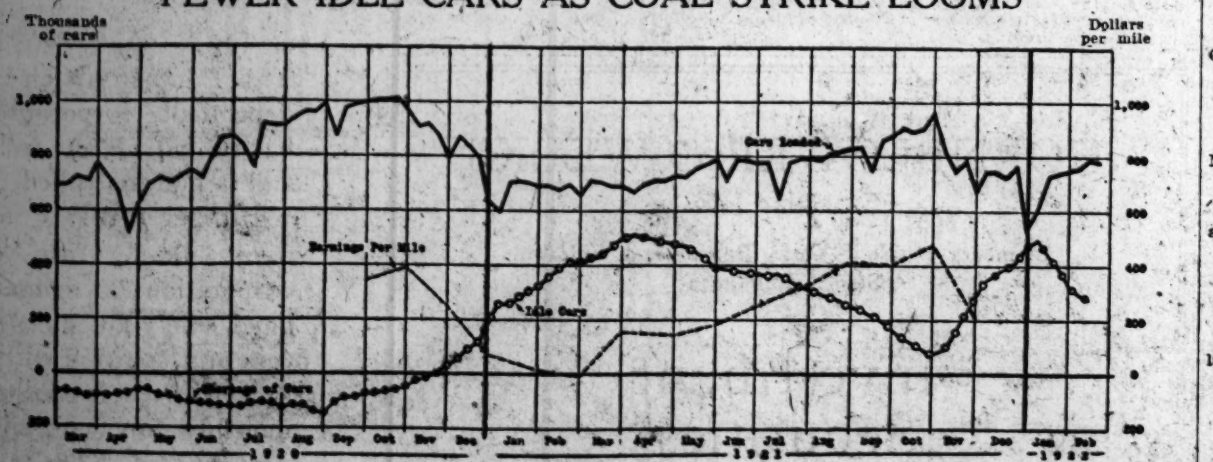
The privileged position of Lyons textiles on the Irish market before the war is to be regained at all costs and it is proposed that French shippers carry all business of packing and insurance. Crêpe de Chine, tulle, soft satins, the cheaper grades of silk of all kinds and muslins of French manufacture have a vogue in Ireland, and the superiority of these goods over those from Japan and China is sufficient to offset the advantages of low prices offered by exporters in the Orient.

Shipments of cotton cloth from Great Britain in 1921 amounted to 2,902,659,000 square yards, which without exception is the smallest figure for more than 20 years. The value per yard of cloth exported in 1921 showed a reduction from 38.8c per yard in 1920 to 28.4c per yard in 1921.

The heir apparent to the throne of Ethiopia wishes to install at Addis Ababa, Abyssinia, a mill for producing unbleached cotton shirtings from locally grown short staple cotton. The production required would be approximately 500 yards per day.

Large orders have been placed with the cotton mills of Lodz by traders from the eastern provinces. The textile mills are operating to 90 per cent of capacity, and the smallest figure for more than 20 years. According to official statistics, 24,000 workmen were employed in the cotton industry of Lodz in 1920, and in November, 1921, the number was 46,000.

FEWER IDLE CARS AS COAL STRIKE LOOMS



Since the turn of the year there has been a pronounced increase in the number of cars loaded with freight and a consequent decrease in the number of cars reported as idle. The net earnings per mile show a close relation to rise and fall in car loadings. These facts are presented in graphic form in the accompanying chart. Normally at this time there is a decline in car loadings and a gain in the number of idle cars, this movement corresponding with the seasonal decline in the volume of trade.

Since the middle of January, however, the number

of loaded cars has steadily increased, when a falling off would generally be expected. This gain has been heralded as a sign of industrial revival, but a considerable part of it is the result of preparations for the coal strike, which is expected to take place in the union mines on April 1. Cars are being employed not only for transportation, but also for the storage of coal, and a large number of closed cars are used for the latter purpose to prevent theft and deterioration from action of the weather.

(Copyright, 1922, by New York Evening Post, Inc.)

SHIPPING NEWS

Four trips of fresh fish were brought to the Fish Pier today. Prices continue low. Arrivals: Str. Roseway 59,700 pounds, schooners E. & Margaret 45,000, Margaret L. 12,800, and Marie 75,000. Most of the two latter ships were founders. The trip of the Roseway did not sell owing to the lack of demand. Sales to wholesale dealers: Haddock 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 a pound; large cod 3 1/2 to 4 1/4; market cod 2 1/2; pollock 4 1/2; hake 1 1/2; eusk 1 1/2; hounders 2 1/2 to 3; gray soles 4 and halibut 20.

Preparations are being made by fishermen for the mackerel season, the first vessel to fit out being the schooner Constellation, Capt. Ambrose Fleet, which will start preparing for this branch of fishing within three weeks, at Gloucester.

Gill netters landed about 70,000 pounds of fresh fish at Gloucester today. There were no other arrivals.

The regular lobster season opened in Nova Scotia March 1, it was announced today by the Boston Fish Bureau and some shipments are expected to arrive here tomorrow on the Yarmouth steamer.

Receipts of groundfish at Boston this week were the largest for any one week since September, 1919, and were mostly haddock and codfish from off-shore grounds. There were 79 arrivals with 53 vessels with 3,511,300 pounds for the corresponding period of last year. From Jan. 1 to date 422 arrivals brought 17,073,761 pounds against 494 vessels with 24,289,250 pounds for the corresponding period of 1921. Prices were low and fish were in big demand. About 500,000 pounds were sold for splitting at Gloucester at \$1.80 to \$2.00 per cwt. for large cod; \$1.35 to \$1.50 for market cod and \$1 for shaddock. The surplus brought to Boston for the week was so great that this half million pounds could not be sold here. Owing to the plentiful supply, it is reported that haddock will drop to 75 cents per cwt. for splitting.

The Atlantic Transport Line steamship Ninian, which sailed from New York today for London, will take out novel consignments of freight, consisting of 24 down east porcupines. The consignments, which is housed in four crates, comes from Waterbury, Me., and is destined for John D. Hamlyn, a naturalist of 22 St. George Street, London. Three barrels of Maine apples arrived at the ship today for the shipper for their subsistence during the voyage. A special attendant has been assigned to the task of caring for them on the voyage.

Among the passengers sailing from New York today on the White Star Line steamer Celtic, for Queenstown and Liverpool are: Thomas L. Daniels, secretary of the American Embassy at Brussels, Mrs. Daniels and their two children. Others on the Celtic's first cabin list are: Mr. and Mrs. C. Bacon of Millbrook, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Constable, Mrs. L. Crosby and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Jaekel of New York; and Mrs. W. Nelson L. West of Philadelphia.

Despite the heavy duty on imported raw wool, 12,000 bales reached Boston today from Australia on the British steamer Tretharva, consigned to Boston wool merchants. The vessel also carried 100 bales of pelts and 350 bales of hemp for Boston in addition to considerable cargo that will be taken to New York.

Apparently the slogan "Sail from New England" is having its effect for the White Star-Dominion Line steamer Celtic, sailing from Portland today carried a large number of passengers, among them several Boston people. The Canada, a vessel of 10,000 tons, is well known locally for she was the vessel which inaugurated the Dominion Line service between Liverpool and Boston several years ago. She is now running in the Portland service in conjunction with the Celtic. The latter, a new vessel and a sister ship to the new steamer Pittsburgh, will make her first sailing from Liverpool March 16, and will sail from Portland April 1. She is a vessel of 16,500 tons and has accommodations for 624 cabins and 1800 third-class passengers. The Celtic, sailing from Portland April 22, will go to Bremen.

STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY
Seyth, from London.
Repubek, from Rotterdam.
West Koh, from Rotterdam.
Edgar Luckenbach, from Pacific ports.
Johannes Maersk (Dan.), from Copenhagen.
Suez, from Australia.
Banda, from the Far East.
Trestiney (B.), from Adelaide, via Cristobal.
Juno, from Calcutta.
Metlan, from Manchester.
Chattanooga City, from Pacific ports.
Rosier, from Calcutta and Colombo.
Lake Elsmere, from Jacksonville and Belgium, from Antwerp.
Bopheur, from South American ports.
Thomas P. Beal, from Pacific ports.
Herman Winter, from New York.
Prince George (Br.), from Yarmouth, N. S.

SUNDAY
Neponset, from Pacific ports.
San Mateo, from Port Limon, C. R.
H. F. Dimock, from New York.

MONDAY
Hawian, from Pacific ports.
Vind, from San Francisco, Norway.
Blair, from Alexandria, Egypt.
Bornholm, from St. Johns, Newfoundland, and Halifax, N. S.

TUESDAY
Clan Kennedy, from Calcutta.
West Koh, from Rotterdam.
Mackinaw, from Hamburg.

WEDNESDAY
Hellenes, from Brazilian ports.
THURSDAY
Venonia, from London.

Argentine Loan
A loan of about \$25,000,000 to the Argentine Government will probably be offered in New York soon by a banking group. The loan is said to be for five years and will bear 6 per cent.

PRODUCE

(Quotations are strictly wholesale. Retailers must expect to pay more for small lots.)

Apples—Baldwin, No. 1, \$6.50 per barrel; No. 2, \$4.00 to \$4.50; northern spys, \$5.00; Ben Davis, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Stark, \$4.50 to \$5.00; russets, \$4.00 to \$4.50; farm and bushel boxes, \$1.50 to \$2.00; western box, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Receipts, 187 barrels, 756 boxes.

Beans—New York and Michigan choice pea at \$6.50 to \$6.75 per 100 pounds; fair to white at \$6.50; yellow eye, choice at \$6.50 to \$6.75; fair to good at \$6.50 to \$6.75; red kidney at \$6.50 to \$6.75; fair to good at \$6.50 to \$6.75; dried Canada green peas at \$6.50 to \$6.75; native dried green peas at \$6.50 to \$6.75; California lima, at \$9.00 to \$9.25. Receipts, beans, 221 bushels.

Butter—Creamery extra, 37 1/2 to 38c; boxes and prints, 40 to 41c; firsts, 35 to 37c; seconds, 32 to 33c; held extra, 35 1/2 to 36c; held firsts, 33 to 35c. Receipts, 197,791 pounds.

Cheese—Held extra at 23 1/2 to 24c; firsts, 21 to 22c; choice fresh at 21 1/2 to 22c; firsts, at 20 to 21c; fair to good at 16 to 19c; Young Americas at 23 to 25c; receipts 242 boxes.

Corn—Carload prices in transit: No. 2 yellow is quoted at 79 to 80c; No. 3 yellow at 78 to 79c. Corn products per 100 pounds: yellow granulated corn meal at \$1.75; rolled at \$1.70. Receipts, corn, 4445 bushels.

Eggs—Fancy henney and nearby 38 to 39c; eastern extras, 34 to 35c; western extras, 34 to 35c; western extra firsts, 31 to 32c; western firsts, 29 to 30c. Receipts 4625 cases.

Flour—Carload prices, mill shipments per 100 pounds in sacks: Spring patents at \$2.25 to \$2.50 for standard and \$2.00 to \$2.25 for special short; hard winter patents at \$2.00 to \$2.25; soft winter patents at \$1.75 to \$2.00; soft winter straight at \$1.75 to \$2.00; soft winter clears at \$1.75 to \$2.00; rye flour, white patent at \$2.25 to \$2.50. Receipts, 2530 barrels.

Hay and Straw—Carload prices: No. 1 timothy at \$3.00 to \$3.25; No. 2 timothy at \$2.75 to \$3.00; No. 3 hay at \$2.50 to \$2.75; shipping hay at \$2.00 to \$2.25; mixed, at \$2.00 to \$2.25; cut and baled at \$1.50 to \$1.75; rye straw at \$3.00 to \$3.25; oat straw at \$2.00 to \$2.25. Receipts, 13 cars hay, no straw.

Spring feed—Carload prices in transit: Mill bran is quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.75 for pure, with standard at \$3.00 to \$3.25; winter bran at \$3.25 to \$3.50; middlings at \$3.25 to \$3.50; mixed feed at \$3.00 to \$3.25; cottonseed meal at \$4.00 to \$4.25; stock feed at \$3.00 to \$3.25; oat feed at \$2.50 to \$2.75; gluten meal at \$4.50 to \$4.75; linseed meal at \$6.00. Receipts none.

Oats—Carload prices in transit: Oats are quoted at 50 to 60¢ for fancy 40 to 42 pounds; 50 to 55¢ for fancy 38 to 40 pounds; 50 to 55¢ for regular 38 to 40 pounds; 54 to 55¢ for regular 36 to 38 pounds; oatmeal, for regular 34 to 36 pounds. Oatmeal, for 90 pounds in sacks, rolled 25¢; cut and ground 30¢. Receipts, oats, 12,555 bushels.

Potatoes—Green Mts. \$1.85 to \$2.00 per 100-pound bag; Spauldings, \$1.80 to \$1.85; obblers, \$1.50 to \$1.75; sweets, \$1.85 to \$2.00 per 100-pound bag. Receipts, 9811 bushels.

Poultry—Northern and eastern chickens, large, 35 to 40c; medium, 28 to 30c; small, 25 to 27c; western chickens, large, 35 to 40c; medium, 28 to 30c; small, 25 to 27c; live fowl, 30 to 32c; live chickens, 28 to 30c. Receipts, poultry, 244 packages.

Refined sugar—The American and Revenue notes granulated and fine as a basis at 5.20c per pound, less 2 per cent for cash. Vegetables—Beets, \$1.15 to \$1.25 box; cabbage, Danish, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Savoy, \$1.75 to \$2.00; carrots, \$1.50 to \$1.75 box; celery, \$2.50 to \$3.00 box; cucumbers, \$5.00 to \$6.00 box; eggplant, \$4.00 to \$4.50; lettuce, 75¢ to \$1.00; peppers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; radishes, \$2.50 to \$3.00; squash, 40¢ to 50¢; tomatoes, 25¢ to 30¢; turnips, yellow, 75¢ to \$1.00; white cabbages, \$1.00 to \$1.25; rutabagas, 14¢ to 15¢; parsnips, \$1.25 to \$1.50 box; spinach, Texas, \$2.50 to \$3.00; string beans, \$2.00 to \$2.50; onions, native, \$3.50 to \$4.00 box; Ct. Valley No. 1, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per 100-pound bag; Spanish Valencia, \$3.00 to \$3.50 case.

SHOE BUYERS

Baltimore, Md.—I. Spear of Lombard Mail Order Company; Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—Samuel Kolker; United States.
Cleveland, O.—Mr. Hague of the Bailey Company; Essex.
Havana, Cuba—Ramon Menendez; Essex.
Havana, Cuba—Ramon Abadiah of Vichy Laidin & Co.; Touraine.
Indianapolis, Ind.—J. L. Curran of L. L. Ayer Company; Essex.
New York City—W. J. Finn of Charles Williams Stores; Columbia.
Portland, Ore.—Mr. Hargrave of Meyer & Frank; Avery.
Savannah, Ga.—D. Raskin of National Shoe Company; Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. Vinsonhaler of Vinsonhaler Shoe Company; Tour.
Sydney, Aust.—T. Walker of Mark Foy's, Ltd.; United States.

FOREIGN MAIL CLOSING

Mails for foreign countries will close at the Central Post Office in Boston at the following hours:

SATURDAY, MARCH 4
Cuba, 12 noon, 4 and 9 p. m.
Bocas del Toro, also letter mail for Panama, Canal Zone and Costa Rica, via New Orleans, 9 p. m.
Japan, Korea and China (specially addressed, ordinary mail), 4 p. m., via Seattle. SS. Wheatland Montana.

WEATHER

Boston and vicinity: Rain, sleet or snow this afternoon and tonight; probably clearing Sunday morning; not much change in temperature; strong easterly winds and gales shifting to northwest late tonight.

Southern New England: Rain, sleet or snow this afternoon and tonight; probably clearing Sunday morning; not much change in temperature; strong easterly winds and gales, shifting to northwest late tonight.

Northern New England: Snow tonight; probably clearing Sunday; warmer tonight in New Hampshire and Vermont; increasing easterly winds, shifting to the northwest.

Boston Temperatures

Official
8 a. m. 34 12 noon 47
Other Cities, 8 a. m.
Albany 16 Nantucket 36
Buffalo 32 New Orleans 30
Chicago 32 New York 38
Denver 34 Philadelphia 36
Hartford 60 Portland, Me. 24
Jacksonville 50 San Francisco 48
Kansas City 28 St. Louis 28
Memphis 30 Seattle 36
Montreal 24 Washington 34

Almanac, March 4
Sun. rises, 6:17 a. m.; sets, 5:38 p. m.
Length of day, 11h. 21m.
High water, 2:50 a. m.; 3:14 p. m.
Light vehicle lamps, 6:08 a. m.

REAL ESTATE

The five-story, brick and stone apartment building numbered 536 Commonwealth Avenue, opposite Kenmore Station, Back Bay, has been purchased by John Dow from Della A. Malley. There are 34 suites and two stores in the building. The property is assessed for \$125,000, of which \$40,000 is on the 6154 square feet of land. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers.

BROOKLINE

Carlton Hunneman has purchased the property, 107 Upland Road, from Kenneth Moller. The property consists of a large, single house and 9624 square feet of land. Of the total assessment of \$15,000, a value of \$10,000 is placed on the house. The new owner will alter and occupy. George S. Parker and Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers.

ALLSTON AND BRIGHTON

Sale is reported of a parcel on Commonwealth Avenue, corner of Reedsdale and Chester streets, numbered 34-36 Reedsdale, consisting of a double frame house and a stable. J. F. Rudnick buys from Charles A. Dodge, and will raise the present buildings and erect four apartment houses. The estate has a frontage of 200 feet on Commonwealth Avenue and contains 18,775 square feet of land. It is understood that the parcel brought more than double the assessed valuation of \$29,900. Henry W. Savage, Inc., negotiated the sale.

The same office has sold for Samuel Lebowich the vacant lot of land on Glenville Avenue, corner of Quint Avenue, in the same district. This property contains 19,548 square feet of land, being assessed for \$11,200. The new owners, Simon Rudnick and Joseph M. Drucker, will erect several suite apartments on the site. Daniel J. Cronin has sold for the Guaranty Trust Company the property at the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Cummings Road, Brighton, containing about 7127 square feet of land, and the property numbered 1683 Commonwealth Avenue, containing about 16,952 square feet, making a total of 24,079 square feet, all being assessed for \$16,000. The purchaser is the Fisher Hill Realty Corporation which has bought for investment and improvement.

CAMBRIDGE SALES

The office of Benjamin P. Ellis and Edward A. Andrews reports the sale of a lot on Brattle Street, next to No. 180, the residence of Edgar Pierce, who takes title from Mrs. Sarah H. Richardson. The parcel contains about 12,000 square feet. Property at 318 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, belonging to Bertha W. Russell, has been purchased by Mary C. Harney through Henry W. Savage, Inc. The valuation is \$3800, of which \$2300 is on the land.

The estate of Samuel Lebowich of Philadelphia, title to land of Cambridge, to three parcels of land on Church and Palmer streets, as follows: 42 Church Street, corner of Palmer, containing 7400 square feet of land, with a frame carriage house and dwelling; 35 Church Street, containing 833 square feet, with a frame stable building; 27-33 Church Street, containing 4210 square feet, with two brick buildings. These properties are valued by the assessors at \$35,500. The new owners buy for investment. The sale was negotiated through the office of Benjamin P. Ellis and Edward A. Andrews.

MEDFORD TRANSFERS

The Edward T. Harrington Company has sold for George W. Wood and Henry W. Jackson, trustees, an estate on Jackson Road near Grove Street, comprising a new stucco dwelling house containing seven rooms together with 7000 square feet of land. The purchaser was Esther P. Meyers of Somerville, who will occupy.

For William F. Bates and Henry S. Chatter, trustees, the same company has sold the estate at 33 Thatcher Street, Medford, consisting of a modern eight-room, frame dwelling and 7200 square feet of land. The purchaser was Richard J. Collins.

For Carl O. Childs sale is reported of a building lot corner of Gleason and Madison streets, containing 6000 square feet. The purchaser was J. Frederick Holmes, who will immediately erect a residence.

WINCHESTER SALES

Property at 29 Cross Street, Winchester, has been sold through the Charles G. Clapp Company to Fred Mafera for Hilda Josephson. There is a modern home and one acre of land.

Sale is reported for Dr. J. Churchill Hinds of the estate at 8 Cliff Street, Winchester, comprising a frame dwelling house, containing 10 rooms and 20,000 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$9900. The purchaser was Albert C. Capron of Manchester, N. H., who has taken possession and will occupy. The Edward T. Harrington Company made the sale.

The same company reports the transfer of an eight-room frame dwelling with 5675 square feet of land, in the same town. The purchaser was C. Louise Colton.

PEMBROKE AND SCITUATE

A 35-acre farm on Washington Street, Pembroke, has been sold through the office of Charles G. Clapp

C. W. Whittier & Bro.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
82 Devonshire St., Boston
C. W. Whittier, Jr. Telephone Main 7830
A. W. Whittier, Jr. Private Branch Exchange

INSURANCE

RICE AND WHITNEY
71 Kilby St., Boston
Phone Main 0018

Satisfactory service and right rates.

Company to Adelberg Roberts. Olaf Olson relinquishes title.

Frederick W. Sumner, trustee of the estate of Maria T. Sumner, has sold a valuable building lot located directly on the water, at North Scituate Beach, to George Barnum of Brookline. The land is located on Surfside Road with a 100-foot frontage on the ocean and containing in all 17,582 square feet. The purchaser will erect a summer home. Clark & Quincy were the brokers.

Another sale is recorded by the same brokers in the same district, on Ocean Avenue. Deborah A. Merritt has transferred to Gertrude D. Everett of Malden an eight-room house with 27,563 feet of land and a garage.

OTHER DISTRICTS

Sale is reported of the home of William B. and Grace Bullerwell, at 51 Fountain Road, Arlington Heights, the property being deeded to Edward Mueller. Charles G. Clapp Company were the brokers.

Four lots of land on the Palmyre Estate, Belmont, have been sold this week to V. E. Roberts. The aggregate area is 23,750 square feet. Edward T. Harrington Company negotiated the sale.

This company, acting for the trustees of the Westchester Land Company, also reports transfer of three lots

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS UNSETTLED AT WEEK END

Heavy Selling of Studebaker in
New York Gives Unsteady
Tone to Trading

Automobile shares and their specialties were the center of an active selling movement during today's short stock market session, the reaction extending to oils and equipments. Studebaker lost 2 points, Chandler and U. S. Rubber 1/2 to 1 1/2. Mexican Petroleum, Pierce Oil, Pure Oil, American Locomotive, Baldwin Locomotive, Republic Iron, American Hide & Leather preferred, American Sugar, International Paper and United Fruit also falling 1 1/2 points.

Junior rails, especially Missouri Pacific common and preferred, and Kansas City Southern were depressed, but Ann Arbor common gained 3 points. Several of the local utilities, as well as Laclede Gas were strong. The closing was heavy.

Sales approximated 400,000 shares.

Mexican Bonds Up

A two-point rise in Mexican Government 5s was the early feature of today's quiet and uneven bond market. Japanese 4s, French 7 1/2s and 8s, Belgian 6s and San Paulo 8s were fractionally higher. Chinese Railway 5s, Chile 8s, Zurich 8s and Swedish 6s eased slightly. Domestic issues were irregular. Pennsylvania General 5s, Seaboard Consolidated 6s and American Telephone 6s making moderate concessions. Liberty issues were dull but steady.

GOVERNMENT TO DO FINANCING

The United States Government will do further short-term financing in the near future. It is likely that it will offer a large block of new certificates of indebtedness, bearing 4 1/2 per cent. There will mature March 15 government treasury bills amounting to over \$500,000,000. Three issues mature then, as follows:

Issue Date	Maturity	Total	Rate
Mar. 15, '21	Mar. 15, '22	\$288,501,000	5 1/2%
Aug. 1, '21	Mar. 15, '22	\$18,891,000	5%
Sept. 15, '21	Mar. 15, '22	\$24,572,000	5%
Total..... \$331,964,000			

The government will probably issue new certificates to take care of the above maturities.

On March 15, also, the initial installment due on 1921 taxes.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Shipping Board has sold to the Pacific Steamship Company (Admiral Line) the steamship Great Northern for \$1,250,000 cash.

The denim mills of Nelson U. White Sons Company, Winchester, Mass., employing 500 and operating only three days a week for several months, resumes full time Monday.

A syndicate is being formed by A. Iselin & Co., Henshelly, Noyes & Co., and Halsey, Stuart & Co. to offer 25,000,000 francs of 6 per cent bonds, foreign series, of the Midi railroad of France.

The Manchester Ship Canal Company's annual report showed a net income of \$253,282, with a balance after interest charges of \$247,820. Total-paying merchandise was 3,297,670 tons in 1921, compared with 3,367,305 tons in 1920.

Eastern railroads have filed tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission, reducing the rate on sugar from New York to Chicago from 65 cents to 60 cents, making the rate the same as that from New Orleans. The hearing on the change has been postponed until April 10.

Bankers believe the government will refuse the New Haven road a loan of \$3,524,000, mostly intended to meet April 1 maturity. The maximum now expected from the Interstate Commerce Commission is said to be 10 per cent of \$2,582,163. European loan debentures, which would be used to reduce the principal by that amount, the balance to be extended three years at 7 per cent.

Manitoba asks bids on a \$2,500,000 loan to refund a loan due in New York April 1, on an issue floated five years ago. Three alternative bids are asked. One for five years at 6 per cent, one for five years in New York; one for 25-year 5 1/2 per cent issue payable in Canada, and one for 20-year 5 1/2 per cent issue payable in New York. Bids will be received until April 10.

The Shipping Board will try to avert a Welsh line which refused to join the conference and began slashing rates. The gravity of the situation is increased by the formal withdrawal of the United American Lines from the conference.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Company	17d Asked
Anglo-American Oil.....	17 1/2
Buckeye Pipe.....	90
Kurka Pipe.....	92
Illinois Pipe Line.....	175
Indiana Pipe.....	92
Northern Pipe.....	102
S O of Cal.....	98 1/2
S O of Ind.....	87 1/2
S O of Kan.....	820
S O of Ky.....	450
S O of Neb.....	170
S O of N.Y.....	373
Union Tank.....	100

RAILWAY EARNINGS

Company	1921	1922
Operating revenue.....	\$6,813,632	\$8,493,304
Operating expenses.....	1,129,394	921,551
Net income.....	\$5,684,238	\$7,571,753

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Company	1921	1922
Operating revenue.....	\$12,068,682	\$15,180,740
Operating expenses.....	3,038,922	2,786,419
Taxes.....	1,055,711	1,018,189
Net income.....	\$7,974,049	\$11,376,132

New York Bank Statement

Company	1921	1922
Operating revenue.....	\$12,068,682	\$15,180,740
Operating expenses.....	3,038,922	2,786,419
Taxes.....	1,055,711	1,018,189
Net income.....	\$7,974,049	\$11,376,132

NEW YORK STOCKS

Open High Low Mar. 4 Mar. 3

Am Express..... 136 136 135 135 1/2

Am Sugar..... 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2

Am Tobacco..... 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2

Am Oil..... 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2

Am Cotton..... 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2

Am Rubber..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am Lumber..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am Paper..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am Glass..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am Steel..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am Iron..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am Coal..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am Petroleum..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am Locomotive..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am Railroad..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am Ship..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am Ship & Comm..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Am Ship & Comm..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

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Am Glass..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

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Am Locomotive..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1922

13

WHY CURRENCIES OF THE NATIONS WERE STRONGER

Further Advance in Exchanges Due to a Better International Understanding

NEW YORK, March 4 (Special).—"Somebody knows." This observation was made facetiously by a college professor who was not supposed to be listening, but whose hearing was remarkable, when a high-standing student tried to help the man at the foot of the class, or near it, by whispering the correct answer to him.

It may be contended that somebody prominent in the banking circles of the allied European capitals knew well in advance of the Boulogne conference between Premier Lloyd George and Poincaré that they would arrive at a 20-year truce for all Europe. This, it may be claimed, was the chief cause of the pronounced upward swing in allied currencies, and in securities in London and New York.

Whatever may be true relative to these suppositions and contentions, the fact remains that sterling and French exchange, and to a lesser extent the currencies of other European countries, continued to move toward new and consecutive high levels for the present movement.

This was true after the announcement of the Anglo-French pact, as well as before, until after the reports that Premier Lloyd George would resign. Evidently the full importance of the pact was not discounted in advance.

Viscount Bryce's Views

It would be folly to assert that, while all the details will not be worked out for some weeks, an announcement of this kind and the effect upon foreign exchange are not regarded as of great importance by international bankers here and in Europe, and also by industrial leaders on both sides of the Atlantic.

The late account James Bryce said at a luncheon of the Merchants Association in Newport last October the day before he sailed for home, never to return to America, that there could be no real reconstruction in Europe until there was more friendly feeling between the leading nations. The Anglo-French pact must be taken as a definite manifestation of such a feeling and as the forerunner of better domestic trade for Europe, and better export business for the United States.

Quite a different effect was caused, particularly in London, by the report from that center that Prime Minister Lloyd George had addressed a letter to Austen Chamberlain, leader of the Unionists, in which he had threatened to resign unless he received better support. The natural result was a sharp reaction in sterling exchange, and a hesitating tendency in both the London and New York stock markets. Most international bankers believe that it would be a great calamity if the only European premier who has held out continuously since the armistice should surrender his portfolio at this time, and they doubt that he will.

Effect of Message

President Harding's message urging a subsidy for an American merchant marine had a temporarily beneficial influence on the marine shares dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. If such a measure is given careful consideration by Congress, even if it should not be adopted, the effect should be much farther reaching. That an American merchant marine should be established and well maintained would seem to be self evident.

Probably one of the most important decisions to be handed down by the United States Supreme Court in a long time was that of Chief Justice Taft in the Wisconsin rate case. It means that in the matter of rates the Interstate Commerce Commission is supreme over individual state commissions, even with respect to traffic within a given state. Judge Taft took pains to point out that his decision referred only to rates. Some prominent corporation officials and lawyers believe that the next big decision of the Supreme Court on the question of state and federal authority over the railroads will establish the fact that the latter is supreme on important questions other than rates. All this would mean much to the holders of railroad securities and to railroad officials.

Reading Case Decision

The granting by the Supreme Court of the application of common stockholders for a rehearing in the Reading case made a favorable impression in the financial district generally. The decision on the argument will determine finally whether the stockholders are entitled alone to the distribution of special assets, or whether they must divide with the preferred stockholders. The decision should have an important general bearing.

The still more favorable reports relative to the recovery of the steel industry are of special importance and significance. That the United States Steel Corporation, with a greatly increased capacity compared with pre-war days, is operating at 60 per cent or better of normal, compared with only 40 per cent at the end of 1921, tells its own story to a great extent.

Although the orders for rails and equipment reported to have been placed by the railroads were not striking as to size, they did furnish further evidence that business is moving in the right direction.

Sentiment with respect to the stock market is optimistic in the main, but some speculative interests are not certain whether they should buy at present prices or wait for bigger reactions than occurred this week. The trend of prices appears to be upward nevertheless.

London Money Rates

LONDON, March 4.—Money 3 1/4 per cent. Discount rates, short bills 3 1/2 per cent. Three month bills 3 1/2-3 3/4 per cent.

New York Market Price Range for Week Ended Saturday, March 4, 1922										New York Market Price Range for Week Ended Saturday, March 4, 1922									
High	Low	Div.	Company	High	Low	Div.	Company	High	Low	Div.	Company	High	Low	Div.	Company				
53 1/2	53 1/2		Adams Express	600	600		General Motors	500	500		General Motors	500	500		General Motors				
19 1/2	19 1/2		Advance Rummy	700	700		Gen Motors 7% deb.	500	500		Gen Motors 7% deb.	500	500		Gen Motors 7% deb.				
33	33		Advance Rummy pf.	700	700		Gen Motors 8% deb.	500	500		Gen Motors 8% deb.	500	500		Gen Motors 8% deb.				
30	30		Air Reduction	400	400		Hillside Oil pf.	500	500		Hillside Oil pf.	500	500		Hillside Oil pf.				
39 1/2	39 1/2		Alar Rubber	1100	1100		Goodrich (B F) Co.	500	500		Goodrich (B F) Co.	500	500		Goodrich (B F) Co.				
15 1/2	15 1/2		Alaska Gold Mines	1200	1200		Goodrich pf.	600	600		Goodrich pf.	600	600		Goodrich pf.				
52 1/2	52 1/2		Alaska Juneau	800	800		Granby	700	700		Granby	700	700		Granby				
52 1/2	52 1/2		Allied Chemical	670	670		Granby pf.	700	700		Granby pf.	700	700		Granby pf.				
103 1/2	103 1/2		Allied Chem pf.	100	100		Great Northern pf.	500	500		Great Northern pf.	500	500		Great Northern pf.				
39 1/2	39 1/2		Allis-Chalmers	3000	3000		Great Northern pf.	500	500		Great Northern pf.	500	500		Great Northern pf.				
28 1/2	28 1/2		Allis-Chalmers pf.	3000	3000		Green-Cannara Copper	3000	3000		Green-Cannara Copper	3000	3000		Green-Cannara Copper				
67 1/2	67 1/2		Am Chem	600	600		Guantanamo Sugar	4000	4000		Guantanamo Sugar	4000	4000		Guantanamo Sugar				
55 1/2	55 1/2		Am Chem pf.	800	800		Hartman	500	500		Hartman	500	500		Hartman				
50 1/2	50 1/2		Am Bank Note	1300	1300		Hendrix	500	500		Hendrix	500	500		Hendrix				
40 1/2	40 1/2		Am Beet Sugar	3750	3750		Hendrix pf.	500	500		Hendrix pf.	500	500		Hendrix pf.				
74 1/2	74 1/2		Am Beet Sugar pf.	100	100		Houston Oil	700	700		Houston Oil	700	700		Houston Oil				
55 1/2	55 1/2		Am Bosch Magneto	3900	3900		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
56 1/2	56 1/2		Am Brake Shoe	3400	3400		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
100 1/2	100 1/2		Am Brake Shoe pf.	100	100		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
97 1/2	97 1/2		Am Can	300	300		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
151 1/2	151 1/2		Am Car & Pdy	1500	1500		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
116 1/2	116 1/2		Am Car & Pdy pf.	100	100		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
24 1/2	24 1/2		Am Cotton Oil	500	500		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
67 1/2	67 1/2		Am Cotton Oil pf.	2000	2000		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
137 1/2	137 1/2		Am Express	600	600		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
62 1/2	62 1/2		Am Hide & Leather	6400	6400		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
15 1/2	15 1/2		Am H & L pf.	3000	3000		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
62 1/2	62 1/2		Am Lumber	300	300		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
53 1/2	53 1/2		Am Ice pf.	200	200		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
53 1/2	53 1/2		Am International	3700	3700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
11 1/2	11 1/2		Am La Fire Engine	6500	6500		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
92 1/2	92 1/2		Am Locomotive	1900	1900		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
93 1/2	93 1/2		Am Locomotive pf.	2000	2000		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
103 1/2	103 1/2		Am Locomotive pf.	2000	2000		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
10 1/2	10 1/2		Am Locomotive pf.	2000	2000		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
14 1/2	14 1/2		Am Locomotive pf.	2000	2000		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
119 1/2	119 1/2		Am Locomotive pf.	2000	2000		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
74 1/2	74 1/2		Am Locomotive pf.	2000	2000		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
56 1/2	56 1/2		Am Locomotive pf.	2000	2000		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
119 1/2	119 1/2		Am Locomotive pf.	2000	2000		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
74 1/2	74 1/2		Am Locomotive pf.	2000	2000		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
56 1/2	56 1/2		Am Locomotive pf.	2000	2000		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
119 1/2	119 1/2		Am Locomotive pf.	2000	2000		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
74 1/2	74 1/2		Am Locomotive pf.	2000	2000		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
56 1/2	56 1/2		Am Locomotive pf.	2000	2000		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.	700	700		Houston Oil pf.				
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Again the Victorian Age

Some Political Ideas and Persons

By John Bailey.
London: J. P. Murray, 6s.

"The man who sees greatness," writes Mr. Bailey, "is himself a greater man than the man who merely sees greatness." He is a writing of a period rich in the opportunity to see greatness in almost every direction of achievement, and showing itself certainly not heedless of the stature of its giants. The Victorians belong exclusively to their own time; a later generation has not attempted to model itself upon them; rather, with the precocious irreverence of modern youth, has there been the tendency to regard with cynicism the oracles of half a century ago. Hence the value of Mr. Bailey's words.

Limitations the great Victorians had, undoubtedly, and the present writer makes no effort to disregard them. England, during these years, was not always well served by her statesmen; there was indolence and apathy, while personal considerations, private quarrels, intrigue and wire-pulling occupied men's thoughts, darkening their vision, weakening their purpose. Nevertheless, the big humanity and comprehension of a Melbourne, the high-minded ability of a Peel, the conscientious devotion of a Gladstone, the astounding genius of a Disraeli, stand out like great, steady beacon lights in the history of their country.

Of Disraeli, particularly, the writer has many good things to say. No subject can be more fascinating to the student of character, and Mr. Bailey has been wise enough not to attempt the measuring of this greatest of

political leaders by the standards and traditions of other Englishmen. Rather, in showing how wide was the divergence, he has emphasized the magnitude of an achievement which would be impossible for a modern, half-mystic, half-adventurer, in the confidence not only of the most conservative of people, but also in the affections of the most conservative of sovereigns, so that there came a time, both at home and abroad, when it was for England, and as England, that Disraeli acted and spoke.

The reign of Victoria was marked, on the whole, by great stability for the country, due in large measure to the character of the Queen, her virtue, her dignity, her sincerity, so gently beneficial in their influence during many years. "Stability," writes Mr. Bailey, "is probably the most important of all elements of political strength." In the latter part of this book, the writer deals, practically and comprehensively with those qualities so urgently required in the Europe of today, suffering under "an orgy of change," to bring about such a stability; to preserve all that is of value in the old, even while welcoming those new ideals of freedom and democracy for the purpose of which the whole map of Europe has undergone a change.

Pitt held that the most essential characteristic of statesmanship is patience. In pondering on this, it may be well also to recall again the words of Mr. Bailey, applying them to nations as to individuals: "The man who sees greatness is himself a greater man than the man who merely sees limitations."

A New Poet

Nets to Catch the Wind.

By Elinor Wylie.
New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$1.10.

A thin volume containing but 33 poems, only two or three exceeding a page in length, issued without the present day fanfare of advertising—such is "Nets to Catch the Wind," by Elinor Wylie.

Poets, however, recognized her at once as a new and worthy addition to their number. While Mrs. Wylie will be counted as a part of the "new movement" in poetry, one of the moderns, she has such originality and such a distinctive note that she cannot be labeled and pigeonholed, at least not yet.

Not once does she depart from measured verse and regular rhyme. Even "The Crooked Stick," which is a short dialogue between two travelers, alternate lines to each speaker, scans and rhymes in the old-fashioned way. She even writes sonnets, although the touch of the modern is evident when, in one of the eight in the volume, she substitutes a septuplet for the regular octuplet. Of these sonnets, four grouped under the title "Wild Peaches" are by far the best. Some of the others, notably "Blood Feud," one would gladly omit.

She holds, in common with the new poets, a love for beauty. The first poem in the book is "Beauty." By some it is judged the poorest in the volume, yet it seems to define her attitude and reveal a wider view of beauty than that held by most of the other newer writers. Mrs. Wylie's attitude harks back to something deeper than lies in her thought behind the poem, a belief that beauty, merely for its own sake, is not quite sufficient or all there is to it. Let me quote:

BEAUTY
Say not of Beauty she is good
Or ought but beautiful,
Or sleek to do with wings of the wood
Her wild wings of a gull.
Call her not wicked; that word's touch
Consumes her like a curse;
But love her not too much, too much,
For that is even worse.
O, she is neither good nor bad,
But innocent and wild;
Enshrine her and she dies, who had
The hard heart of a child.

In all the poems, there is a hint of the imagists. They bring "H. D." to the mind. While Mrs. Wylie has not the purely classic touch of her, her love for and appreciation of classicism is definitely declared in "Bronze Trumpets and Sea Water—On Turning Latin into English."

There is a haunting quality in these poems. In the mass of modern verse, we read of it and instantly forget what it was all about. Sometimes we remember that, for a moment, we had a bit of pleasure from some poem—we can't remember the poem, but we remember the pleasure. Most modern verse is ephemeral. Not so Mrs. Wylie's. In the "Madman's Song" she speaks for the poet; in "The Falcon" she has pictured imagination in a way that makes some of its lines cling in your memory, and there is romance and drama in "The Pinkin' Liddle," a poem quite different from all the others, in its joyous abandon. The first stanza tells the story:

"The Hylan' lassies are a' for spinna'
The Lowlan' lassies for prinkin' an' plinnin';
My liddle w'u'd chide me, an' so w'u'd
my minnie
If I w'u'd bring home a prinkin' liddle."
The counter argument is in the six following stanzas. Two will give the substance of the answer:

In your Hylan' glen, where the rain
Yell be gay an' glad for a prinkin' liddle;
Where the rocks are all bare an' the turf
is all sodden.
An' lassies gae like their hoesmen an'
hadden.

It's better a liddle like Solomon's gilly
Than one that'll run like a Hylan' gilly
A-lakin' it over the sea, my liddle,
In a raggedy kilt and a belted plaidie!

This is not a volume to be tossed aside with the average book. It goes on to the shelf—at the mind, at least—with Sara Teasdale, "H. D." and Edna St. Vincent Millay; not because Mrs. Wylie is definitely like any one of the three, but because she is working for the purest art in poetry, on high ideals, and with more than ordinary craftsmanship. While the products of these four will be quite

different, their standards hold true to certain definite and high ideals. One is most forcibly struck by Mrs. Wylie's great restraint. She does not deluge her reader with emotional outpourings; she does not go into rhapsodies over "the eagle of the rock," "A humming-bird's wing in hammered gold," "little gilt bees in amber drops," "mistletoe berries of chrysoprase," or "a turquoise chain of sun-shower rain." She lets you glimpse all these illuminations of the delicately wrought deeper thought that lies, not quite out of sight, in her own mind. You know that she feels far more than she expresses; that she has strong emotions, although she does not flood her pages with them.

An Unsatisfactory Portrait

By M. A. Landau.
Albany, New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 32

Any study of the latest Russian leader is bound to be of interest to the many who are looking toward Russia with wonder and hope. In spite of disapproval and disappointment, all the world still watches this new order emerging from the old. Disapproval in its idealism, which we rated higher, we can but feel. Yet here is undoubtedly the trying out of a great experiment and of the master experimentalist, Lenin, we have from first hand statements hardly enough to make either a judgment or a prophecy.

Lenin is the pseudonym by which Vladimir Ilich Oulianov, now known as the son of a state councillor, he descends from the hereditary nobility, although Zinoviev, his closest biographer, gives him a peasant strain. M. Landau-Aldanov observes that Lenin's real nature is remarkable combination of the pretentious violence of the country squire with the elementary shrewdness of the peasant.

After finishing the regular course of the Lycée, young Oulianov studied law at the University of Kazan, from which he was expelled for "taking part in agitation." On leaving the university, he went to Petrograd to pass his state examinations and here

The Character of the Chinese

China's Place in the Sun
By Stanley Hild.
New York: Macmillan Co., \$1.75.

The literature of the Far East, so far as it proceeds from America, is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. The Chinese character is manifested among the people of the interior of Japan. His chapter on the "Chinese Renaissance" will prove particularly interesting to those who are eager to see that people emerge from the special form of civilization in which they have so long rested content. Perhaps it were better for the world as a whole if that content were not disturbed. Nobody is quite so disturbed at this moment with the quadrilateral treaty still in abeyance—whether Commodore Perry's forcible opening of Japan is going to be wholly fortunate for civilization. But Mr. Hild exults in Chinese progress away from the old things and lays much stress on the part played in furthering it by Christian missionaries. But it is probable that trade, rather than theology, will finally awake China. Indeed, Mr. Hild gives a hint of this when he tells the story of his visit to a peculiarly fine Buddhist temple, some 1400 miles from the coast:

"We found the Temple an unusually beautiful structure, and the fine wood carving and brilliant coloring exceptional for so small a village. But with an interest in Chinese curios I was particularly fascinated by a very curiously wrought incense burner which hung in the holy of holies, in front of the Golden Buddha. I examined it rather carefully, hoping to find the stamp of some ancient craftsman. The only mark I could discover, however, was on the inside, where, somewhat blackened by incense-smoke, but next to the god himself, I found these words: 'Soony' (Standard Oil Co., of New York)."

A Book of New Vistas

The Theater of Tomorrow
By Kenneth Macgowan.
New York: Liveright, 35c.

Mr. Macgowan's book is as outwardly inviting as the alluring play of tomorrow which, in this important volume, he foresees; inwardly, it is even more so, for here, at length, youthful in spirit and solid in quality, is a competent and compact statement of the transition through which the contemporary stage is passing, on

résumé of the mechanical advance that is part of the new movement and that has provided the stage which awaits the inevitable dramatist. Implicit in all he writes is not only the new drama, but a new type of criticism. An outstanding book, this, which opens vistas.

It was not, by any means, an easy task which Mr. Allen undertook when he set out to recapture, and to make real to his readers, the histrionic quality of an actor whom he had never seen on the stage. That he has succeeded so well is evidence of an imagination beyond the ordinary. He has had the benefit of the reminiscences of several distinguished actors and dramatists whose careers overlapped that of his subject; but he has relied, for the most part, on the criticisms of the contemporary press, the files of which he has searched with great industry and from which he has freely quoted. In many cases, though certainly not in all, these criticisms are of no great value; they are full of the ready-made phrases of the journalist, writing under the exigencies of his profession, is almost necessity apt to make use. But their cumulative effect is a very actual presentation of one who, at any rate in comedy, was admittedly without an equal on the English stage. This ac-



An Italian comedy setting of the seventeenth century

route from realism to a more plastic, colorful, musical and idealistic interpretation of life. There is nothing pedantic or dilatory about the book. The author, formerly of the Boston Evening Transcript, more recently connected with the New York Globe and Vanity Fair, speaks of the theater from first-hand knowledge, acquired behind the scenes and before the footlights, whose early general disappearance he predicts. His con-

cept of the playhouse is, to use a word grown somewhat stiff from disuse, noble; his interpretation of the somewhat confused state of affairs is broad and tolerant, though none the less firm in favor of a decided abandonment of contemporary surface-realism; though inclined somewhat to condone the impatience of ambitious, creative youth with the past, he has fortified himself with a knowledge of historical backgrounds that add solidity to the grace of his prophesies.

Three main divisions comprise the book: The New Stagecraft, The New Playhouse, The New Play. In the first is presented, succinctly, the important part played by the mechanician, the electrician and the painter in the development of the more elastic medium, now awaiting the dramatist of the immediate future; in the second, in a rapid but excellently-at times poetically-written narrative, we sweep the ages from the early Greek stage to the peep-hole theater of our own day, and the various experiments in the direction of intimate arrangements whereby the line of division between audience and actor is eradicated; finally, the play that is to inhabit the new temple of art is discussed upon, with copious references to what is already being done abroad, and, in much less degree, here. Throughout, the volume is illustrated with drawings, photographs, color reproductions and architectural plans that whet one's appetite for the reality.

The soul of the book may be put into a single phrase: release of man from the stultifying realism of the nineteenth-century theater into realms where he may rove unrestrained by the theatrical conventions of the fourth wall, the captives of the peep-hole, the photography of the scene, the pigeon-hole of the play in three or four acts. The theater of tomorrow, free of all these trammels, will not illude, it will illumine; it will not encompass life, but liberate it. And the strange thing about the author's labors is, that while, throughout the book, he speaks in engaging detail about problems of the mechanic, the light expert, the carpenter, the designer, and other details similarly matter-of-fact and pedestrian, the general effect is that of a distinctly mental contribution.

"The business of writing of the theater of tomorrow seems presumptuous, risky and absurd enough as I look at it in retrospect. To write of the theater of revolution and of life made whole, brings me up sharp against the sense of the dangers of apocalyptic fervors. Yet it is impossible to deny a faith in the City of God. There were once, you know, the Greeks."

Mr. Macgowan's book is of primary importance, not only to the student of the theater, but the wider group of intelligent visitors of playhouses who feel art's vital need of change and progress. It is well conceived, well written, stimulating, provocative of independent thought, and at the same time contains a substantial

quality is enhanced by Mr. Allen's wise frankness in giving both sides of the picture, in setting the adverse beside the favorable judgment. On the one hand, we see Mrs. Stirling's vitality and her keen intelligence, on the other her tendency to overact and her shortcomings in sustained scenes of tragedy; and we are also enabled to trace her development from tentative beginnings to the full blossoming of her talent.

One's final impression is that Mrs. Stirling was a fine actress, if not one of the greatest, and that she was more often than not good for the parts which she was called on to play. As Mr. Allen points out, her career coincided with a depression in English drama. Although her last original part was in one of Sir Arthur Pinero's earliest plays, she had ceased to act regularly even before Tom Robertson came to herald the revival. She only got her real chance in Shakespeare or, more rarely, in Sheridan or Congreve; as an actress in artificial comedy she must have been delightful, while to her powers as a character actress her memorable performance of the nurse in "Romeo and Juliet" bears witness.

Mr. Allen keeps closely to the letter of his title and has but little to say of the private life of his subject. His book, therefore, is one which will appeal only to lovers of the stage. To them, however, it will be of abundant interest.

French Writers in Holland

Ecrivains français en Hollande
By René Descartes.
Paris: Editions de la Pléiade, 1921.

It would be a pity if the size—its nearly 600 pages long—and quite evident erudition of this book were to frighten away the ordinary reader. Primarily, it is an elaborate study in comparative literature, a good example of the solid, though far from dry as dust scholarship one might expect from one of the pupils of Professor Gustave Lanson, the noted historian of French literature, to whom the work is dedicated. But the writer has succeeded in marshaling his facts with a more than ordinary amount of vigor and interest, due in some measure to his own experiences. This is especially the case in his pages on the Flanders battlefields, where he clearly brings his war-memories to the interpretation of seventeenth century events; also in his description of the various Dutch haunts of Descartes, which he personally visited for the sake of accuracy. At these sections of his book may be picked out and read by the general reader with entertainment and profit.

The Low Countries had a great attraction for Frenchmen, in the first half of the seventeenth century. Some were drawn thither by the adventure which the Spanish War provided and to one of this class, Jean de Scheelan, an obscure poet, Professor Cohen

Recalling a Famous Actress

The Stage Life of Mrs. Stirling

With some sketches of the Nineteenth Century Theater. By Percy Allen. With an introduction by Sir Frank Benson. London: T. Fisher, 12s. 6d. net.

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By René Descartes.
Paris: Editions de la Pléiade, 1921.

It would be a pity if the size—its nearly 600 pages long—and quite evident erudition of this book were to frighten away the ordinary reader. Primarily, it is an elaborate study in comparative literature, a good example of the solid, though far from dry as dust scholarship one might expect from one of the pupils of Professor Gustave Lanson, the noted historian of French literature, to whom the work is dedicated. But the writer has succeeded in marshaling his facts with a more than ordinary amount of vigor and interest, due in some measure to his own experiences. This is especially the case in his pages on the Flanders battlefields, where he clearly brings his war-memories to the interpretation of seventeenth century events; also in his description of the various Dutch haunts of Descartes, which he personally visited for the sake of accuracy. At these sections of his book may be picked out and read by the general reader with entertainment and profit.

The Low Countries had a great attraction for Frenchmen, in the first half of the seventeenth century. Some were drawn thither by the adventure which the Spanish War provided and to one of this class, Jean de Scheelan, an obscure poet, Professor Cohen

Mr. Keynes' Sequel

A Revision of the Treaty

A Sequel to the Economic Consequences of the Peace, by John Maynard Keynes.
New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$2.

It is at least fair to say that Mr. Keynes, that if he has not wholly resisted the temptation to say "I told you so" in this sequel to his illuminating "Economic Consequences of the Peace," he has at any rate not boasted too much of the partial fulfillment of his prophecy. How much the cogent arguments of his earlier book may have had to do with encouraging Germany to make its present protestations of inability to meet its reparations commitments is mere speculation. But Mr. Keynes was admittedly the first economist of standing to insist that the reparations clauses of the Versailles Treaty were unenforceable, and to point out that the difficulty was not wholly with Germany's inability to pay, but was rather to be enhanced by the unwillingness of the creditor countries to accept payment in the only way in which it could be made—namely, in goods.

Mr. Keynes' first book made an amazing success. He had a happy faculty of glossing over the dryness of economic discussion with an leaping of humor, humorous and not always respectful characterization of the chief figures in the Paris conference. The general reader chuckled over the acrid descriptions of Wilson and the biting characterizations of Lloyd George, and gave the book the necessary boost toward popularity. German sympathizers, rallying after the shock of the defeat, seized upon its arguments as affording a chance for escape, from the burden of paying for the damage German frightfulness had wrought. Mr. Keynes became an international figure at a stroke.

In this sequel to his earlier work, he recants nothing of his former view as to the impossibility of fulfilling the reparations clauses of the treaty. But he goes farther. Indeed the very logic

of his position forces him to go farther, and to insist that economic considerations which preclude the payment of the German debt, also make the collection of the war debts owed the United States by its late allies undesirable if not impossible. Here again the difficulty rests less with the ability of the debtor to pay, than with the willingness of the creditor nation to cripple its home industries by taking in payment the immense volume of manufactured goods in which alone payment can be made. Summarizing the situation, Mr. Keynes says:

"The position is exactly parallel to that of German reparation. America will not carry through to a conclusion the collection of Allied debt, any more than the Allies will carry through the collection of their present reparation demands. Neither, in the long run, is serious politics. Nearly all well-informed persons admit this in private conversation. But we live in a curious age when utterances in the press are deliberately designed to be in conformity with the worst-informed, instead of with the best-informed opinion, because the former is the wider spread; so that for comparatively long periods there can be discrepancies, laughable of monstrous, between the written and the spoken word."

"If this is so it is not good business for America to embroil her relations with Europe, and to disorder her export industries for two years, in pursuance of a policy which she is certain to abandon before it has profited her."

It will be interesting to see whether the great commendation won in the United States by Mr. Keynes' earlier recommendation to France to forgo the greater share of her claims on Germany for damage done, will be renewed for this later book in which he urges the United States to abandon its demand for repayment of money lent.

English Poetry in Japan

An Anthology of New English Poetry

Edited by Makoto Sangu.
Publisher, Osaka, Japan.

There can be no doubt of the increased curiosity of young Japan, concerning the arts and letters of Great Britain and America. Just as French is the language of English-speaking people who pretend to culture, so is English the one foreign tongue which the Japanese are desirous of mastering. And together with that tongue is a manifest curiosity concerning the letters of English-speaking lands. Japan realizes that it is through a people's literature that they are best known. Therefore, there is a steadily growing number of English-speaking Japanese in their native land, and in the colleges the study of English letters is one of the most popular portions of the curriculum.

Satisfactory textbooks appear to be a problem. One of the most recent publications is "An Anthology of New English Poetry," put together by Makoto Sangu, a professor in the Sixth National College of Japan. Mr. Sangu's ideal was to compile, in convenient form for the Japanese reader, specimens of both English and American verse. Quaintly enough, the professor hopes that his book will be used in Japanese schools and colleges, saying, "For what is more needed than poetic culture in this crude and materialistic age of ours?"

The book is selected with a high degree of literary intuition, and really does give a fair view of English and American poetry, although such fine figures as Edwin Arlington Robinson and Wilfred Owen are left out, while Ella Wheeler Wilcox and "Patience" are included. In the first section, "Bridges and Other British Poets," are included such names as Lawrence Binyon, Robert Bridges, Rupert Brooke, Thomas Hardy, John Massfield and Arthur Symonds. The second section is called "Yeats and Other Irish Poets," and includes a particularly complete collection of Celtic writers. Then follows the American section, which appears to have been mainly derived from Harriet Monroe's "The New Poetry." It was a good book to use as a basis for selection, however, for Miss Monroe was quite complete in her view of contemporary American work. Of

course, there are some few recent figures that Mr. Sangu has missed. Three more sections complete the book, namely "Some Imagist Poets," "Poets of the East," and "Cubists and Post-Impressionist Poets." Mr. Sangu makes an amusing error in the title of this last section, for, of course, there is no such thing as a cubist poet—that name being applied only to painters who use square forms in their canvases.

Mr. Sangu's biographical notes in the back of the book are a joy to read. Of William Bysshe, the professor writes, "He of a spontaneous, gay and humorous nature." Of John Gould Fletcher he reads Longfellow, Scott and Wordsworth, and began to write verses. Received no higher school education, his literary aspirations and genius not allowing him to be restricted to prescribed curriculums." And of Hamlin Garland it is gravely remarked, "Has received no school training to be noted." This is delicious. Japanese students are informed that Edgar Lee Masters is a democrat, though just why this particular poet's political affiliations should be pointed out is a puzzle, and Ezra Pound is described as an "egotistic author of a peculiar style," which would undoubtedly please the velvet-jacketed Ezra mightily.

Now and again Mr. Sangu makes a quaint slip in English, but these are mere peccadilloes and he is to be congratulated upon the degree of excellence with which he has put this anthology together. It is a volume that should bring much to the Japanese students, who desire a closer knowledge of English and American poetry. While certain of the poets could be much better represented in point of selections, yet their individual modes are illustrated, and clearly enough for the foreigner to get an adequate idea of their magic. If the book awakes a number of Japanese to the beauties of American poetry, it will be doing a thing that thoroughly vindicates the editor.

Haunts of Wild Animals

Watched by Wild Animals
By Enos A. Mills.
Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co., \$2.50.

The title of this latest nature book is thus explained by the author: "In the native haunts of wild animals, the reader is warned of a great deal more than you watch!" What the animals thought of Mr. Mills, they have not told, but his side of the story is, as ever, good writing. Keenly observant of every detail in the lives of his untamed neighbors, he never lets the impulse to enlarge color his report. The Rocky Mountain goat, "dressed in shaggy, bushy knickerbockers," showed its two-legged watcher a few specimens of cliff climbing, which caused him to grant a remarkable coordination of head and foot work to this "mountaineer of mountaineers." The Black Bear—Comedian is a great friend of Mr. Mills. He calls him "The Happy Hooligan of the Woods" and pleads for a closed season for a few years, to protect this rollicking fellow of the forests.

Mountain lions, antelopes, wolves, and moose watched their kindly biographer, and of them all he has something pleasant to chronicle. The wolf is given a much better character than most persons have supposed him to possess, and, in particular, is absolved of ferocity and cowardice. Ferocious he may once have been, but is not now considered good form in the best wolf circles to exhibit this trait. "Avoid humans," says their social mandate, and it is one scrupulously obeyed, in spite of mythical tales to the contrary. The illustrations scattered through the book are unusually good, especially one irresistible full-length portrait of "Johnny, My Grizzly Cub."

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

The Songs of Modern Italy and Those Who Write Them

An Authority on the Voice Writes of the Art Which Is Often Overshadowed by Orchestral Dominance

BY GIULIO SILVA

Professor of Singing in the Royal Conservatory of St. Cecilia, Rome.

In Italy, the homeland of song, how does song fare today? Instrumental music has been actively advancing there since the war; and you in America, with your accustomed quickness of response to all new creative movements, have not failed to note this activity. For that matter, you have by no means denied hospitality to the new songs which are being produced in Italy today. Many of them have found a place in the programs of your concert halls. But I sometimes wonder whether it has yet been possible for you to formulate any general view of the present condition of vocal music in Italy, or to arrive at any exact understanding of its characteristics. Indeed, I have even wondered whether you are not inclined to believe that the current production of instrumental music altogether overshadows the further making of songs in Italy, and is likely to continue to do so for a long time to come.

Frankly it cannot be said, when all the facts are gathered in, that Italy's musical activity of today supplies any substantial proof that such a radical change of traditions is under way there. Vocal chamber music—comprising what we call "lieder" or "canzon"—still constitutes an important part, even though not the principal part of the young Italian school's production. We can say, indeed, that all of the modern Italian composers have written songs; and this universality is, in itself, worthy of note.

An Active Group, But Not a School

To give a clear idea of the extent and force of this very active movement in Italy, let me resort at first to a mere catalogue of the men associated with it. Beginning with the names with which you are most familiar, Ottorino Respighi has written, as you know, a considerable number of songs. Ildebrando Pizzetti has not written many, but his lyric production is of special importance. Francesco Malipiero has contributed quite a large group, though we must recognize that it is not the best of his work. Alfredo Casella has written only a few songs, but these are very important. Riccardo Zandonai has a modest collection, but again we must recognize that it does not constitute the best part of the work of this author who has devoted himself chiefly to "melodrama." One young composer, Castelnovo Tedesco, a pupil of Pizzetti, has produced, in his age, a very noteworthy number of lyrics which reveal marked originality.

Continuing with the enumeration, I may mention the other names with special regard for their geographical classification, since it is of interest to observe, in this connection, that musical culture still continues active in Italy as of old, not in a single center, but in a variety of centers. Rome has once more taken her ancient place as the nation's political capital, but she has not, like Paris, gathered unto herself all the creative activity of the nation.

Among Florentine musicians of today, in addition to Pizzetti and Castelnovo Tedesco, especially worthy of note is the work of Ferdinando Luzzi and the less elegant but more popular work of Renato Brogi. In the so-called Milanese group we must take into account the songs of Renzo Bossi, Giacomo Orefice, Adriano Lualaba, Isidoro Capitanio, and in Emilia, besides Malipiero, teacher of the Royal Conservatory of Parma, we find Franco Alfano and Adolfo Gandino of Bologna and Ballila Pratella of Lugo. Further names of interest in the Roman group, in addition to Respighi and Casella, are Vincenzo Tommasini, Pietro Cimara, Alessandro Mancini, Domenico Alaleone and Rosario Scalo. With all this considerable number of composers before us—and they are composers of real merit—can we say that their production possesses some one single character which all have in common and which thus makes of them a well-defined school? No; there is no characteristic which may be singled out and attributed to modern Italian music as a whole. On the contrary, our production today shows many divergent, and often directly opposed tendencies. This declaration might give rise to the idea that it has no character whatever. But that again would not be true. The work of today has character surely enough, but it is not single or unique; it is a composite of all the diverse tendencies which our young composers are showing. Consequently, if we would understand what that character is, we must understand its various component parts. And this understanding, as it so happens, can be reached only in the light of certain considerations which are essentially of a critical and historical nature.

The Birth of Solo Song

The historical period which first demands our consideration is, however, not so far remote as one might imagine. It is no farther distant than the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century. Then for the first time was chamber music of a quite elevated artistic character written to be sung by a single voice with instrumental accompaniment. Always before, artistic vocal music had been composed for a number of voices, for choruses. Now we find music of a distinctly artistic character being written for the solo voice, in the forms known as the *aria* and *canzone*, which at present are called the *romanza* or *lied*.

Although their form was new, the

style and content of these songs embodied certain distinctive qualities which had long been developing in the music of Italy. As early as the eleventh century there had come the dawn of a wholly new concept in the realm of music, namely, the idea that in song beauty of tone is of essential importance. This may seem to you a simple and commonplace idea, one upon which musicians must always have acted. But this is not the case. Beauty of tone was not especially sought after in the music of the ancient Greeks. "In song," declared Plato, "the rhythm and the words are of principal importance, the tones of the least." And this principle was never reversed or contested until about the eleventh century. Then it was that the musicians of Italy gradually began to seek an expressive song founded on those musical elements which have to do with the tone itself.

The inspiration of musical inventiveness of this sort among Italian composers of the succeeding centuries was the musicality of words as we hear them in speech—their tonal effect, I mean. In this connection it is important to note how the dawn of artistic expressive song coincided with the dawn of Italian and Provençal literature, that is, of the very two languages whose distinctive characteristics, as compared with other tongues, is the melodic expressiveness of the voice. Indeed, the musical difference between the Latin and Italian languages is at bottom the same that exists between the song of antiquity and the new art which essayed its first steps in Provence and Tuscany—it is a contrast found in the musical expressiveness of the voice.

So, in the sixteenth century, absolute dominance was given to the voice to secure the desired expressiveness; and to this end the last lingering drop of beauty was drawn out of each word through many potent musical means, including the most pure and powerful melody. The charm of an *aria* by Caccini never resides in its melodic movement alone, however, but rather in the artistic display of a number of musical effects which can be developed only by the singing voice. No instrument, striving to imitate them, can succeed in making them equally meaningful or expressive.

Bel Canto in Flower

The purely melodic element having once been introduced, it underwent almost continuous development during two centuries. Especially did the lyric quality progress, the expression of the various human sentiments by musical means. In earlier times, music served almost exclusively to express a moral or emotional state of feeling in which one individual stood toward another individual—love, above all; sympathy, grief, disappointment. Toward the end of the seventeenth century we begin to hear music expressing also the reactions of natural sights and scenes—the rising sun, a landscape in spring time—upon the human soul. Considered in its relationship to modern musical art, this is a fact of the utmost importance; for it marks the birth of an element which in the modern epoch dominates the musical field, namely, impressionism.

Throughout all of the eighteenth century the growth of instrumental music very intensively stimulated the development of the purely melodic element, in music which was not under German influence increasingly notable. At this time there came to be written many songs having a melody so rich that it is almost equally understandable and expressive whether sung by the human voice or played on a violin or cello. Moreover, as melody

Pianos of 80 Years Ago Praised by Moscheles and Thalberg

Old Letters to Sebastian Evard in Possession of a Concert Manager in New York

LETTERS written by two pianists who were famous 80 years ago, Ignaz Moscheles and Sigismund Thalberg, belong to Daniel Mayer, the concert singer, whose office is in Aeolian Hall, New York. The letters are addressed to Pierre Erard of Paris, who succeeded to the piano manufacturing business of Sébastien Erard, the famous French inventor. They fell into the possession of Mr. Mayer when he was proprietor of the London house of S. & P. Erard, from 1893 to 1906. They were recently lent by him to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The documents are interesting because they recall a period when piano-making was in a progressive stage, and when structural improvements were constantly broadening the technical possibilities of players and opening the way to new emotional experiences for listeners. They are interesting, too, as showing the profession of concert-giving and the trade of instrument-building were no less closely allied formerly than they are today. It is to be suspected, too, that manufacturers were not untricked as to certain advertising tricks later developed more fully.

Both writers penned their communications in French on thin paper, which they folded, sealed and superimposed on the back, Moscheles using yellow wax and stamping it with his initial, and Thalberg using red wax. Moscheles wrote from London, at



Giulio Silva

His official position gives him an intimate acquaintanceship with all the modern Italian composers.

kept pace with the advance of instrumental music, virtuosity in song began to assert itself ever more and more. The voice, perfected through the marvelous school of "Bel Canto," came to enrich the effects it produced not alone by enhancing the musicality of the words sung, but also and more especially by elaborating upon the melody, even as instruments elaborate upon it. In short, the voice attained during this period the fullest development of which it is technically capable. It could do no more; the instrument's turn had come.

The Literary Element Enters

Up to that time, vocal chamber music had not possessed a character distinctly and exclusively its own. Religious and secular music—in the opera house as in the concert hall—both maintained the same style. The form varied only in response to the literary element, the particular text to be sung. Now, precisely this element—the literary element—was destined to gain ever more and more influence upon secular music. So strong did this influence become, indeed, that it brought about a profound change in the stylistic characteristics of opera, on the one hand, and of chamber music on the other, a substantial difference growing up between the two in the matter of style.

It was especially in Germany that the influence of the literary element steadily advanced and attained its culmination. There its growth was to have been expected, if only by reason of the fact that the German language did not offer the same resources of innate musicality which the Italian language made available to our composers. Naturally the literary expressiveness of the words sung attained a large importance in the hands of Schubert, Schumann and Brahms. Moreover, Germany was the nation which held intellectual pre-

dominance throughout Europe in the nineteenth century. We in Italy felt this German influence strongly, and I am forced to say—quite without failing to recognize the beauties of the German achievement itself—that it exerted upon us a far from beneficial effect. In fact, it atrophied the development of our vocal chamber music; and little by little, as the Wagnerian tradition attained full supremacy, it killed also our operatic music. For the genius which made Germany's music great in the nineteenth century was not a genius natural to Italy; its beauties were not our beauties by birthright, its ways were not our ways.

Of our own Italian tradition there remained, in vocal chamber music of the late nineteenth century, only one element—and in a degenerate and superficial form at that—melodic quality. The single exception that can be made to this rule may be offered in favor of a few genial followers of the Italian school, such as Martucci, Scabatti, and Enrico Bossi. For the rest, "facile melody," as Italian music came to be contemptuously called in French and German critical treatises, is the distinguishing but undistinguished characteristic of this period in our musical history. In a word, the Italians of the nineteenth century descended the perilous slope of musical dilettantism. It was, however, a dilettantism often marked by real talent. In the operatic field, this dilettantism culminated in two composers of highly pleasing quality, Mascagni and Puccini. In the field of chamber music, it produced Paolo Tosti.

The War and Its Reactions

And then came the terrible war, bringing to pass in Italy a strong revulsion against German culture. But even as in the political field this revulsion was not instantaneous and unanimous, so also events took a divided course in the musical field. Some musicians, sympathetic to the German style, although no longer seeking active cooperation with German music, were at least in favor of maintaining neutrality toward it. This group of young Italian musicians, it is necessary to point out, however, was the least numerous and the least important.

As in politics the reaction against Teutonism carried with it a sympathetic movement in the direction of France, so in music we have had imitators of the modern French school, and especially of Debussy. Indeed, at the beginning of the twentieth century this influence was already strong in Italy. In the music of Casella, Pizzetti, of Malipiero and Respighi it is more than evident in point of style, though not in the intimate essence of their musical inspiration. Even the words of many of their songs are in French.

But even as a great share of the Italian people fought the war neither out of sympathy for France nor in reaction against Germany, but simply for Italy, so in music a goodly share of our composers remained, above all, Italian. In vocal chamber music we may cite Pizzetti and his pupil Castelnovo Tedesco, as two men who have stood forth purely and profoundly Italian. They are not striving for vocal melody, but for the eloquent musicality of the voice which, even as it sings, weads itself to the accompaniment instrument to establish musical colorings of expression. Pizzetti's lyric, "I Pastori," is an extraordinarily beautiful example of this truly Italian art.

And finally we have certain composers who have absorbed various qualities from France, from Germany and from Russia, and who have fused them all with a strong and highly individual Italian spirit. The most important member of this group is Respighi. He has written some songs in imitation of the ancient Italian style which rank with the best of his production; he has written others which show the influence of Debussy and of the Russian school, for Respighi studied

under the guidance of Rimsky-Korsakoff. In all of his songs (though less in those written in the old style), it is not the voice which takes complete dominance; the instrument plays a notable and almost preponderating part; but still the voice sings, and sings in an Italian manner.

The Categories of Transition

Summing up all this evidence, it is clear that we cannot speak of the existence today of an Italian school of vocal music possessing one single and special character. Many diverse tendencies are being exhibited. But still we can group the composers of today in certain categories, the meaning and significance of which I have sought to make clear in my foregoing remarks. The categories I would formulate are as follows:

Possessing markedly Italian characteristics with a tendency toward primitive classicism—Pizzetti, Castelnovo, and Luzzi.

Superficial melodists, continuing and modernizing the manner of Tosti—Brogi, Cimara, Capitanio, and others.

Following the French and Russian schools in style and technique though upon a basis truly Italian—Respighi and Casella (especially in their early production)—Malipiero, Tommasini, Gui, and others.

Showing frankly revolutionary tendencies—Casella (in his recent work) and Pratella.

Of mixed and uncertain characteristics—Zandonai, Orefice, Renzo Bossi, Guidino, Lunali, Alfano, Bustini, Mancini, Alaleone, and Scalo.

Popular folklorists—Pieracchi, Oddone, Favara, and others.

With so many diverse tendencies asserting themselves, it is clear that Italian vocal music today is undergoing a period of transition. It is finding its way to new things, and to a new unity. We need not have fear for the ultimate result. Even now, the quantity and quality of the present Italian production will safely bear comparison with the current work of any other country in Europe. Aided by the new reliance which Italy is now placing upon her own natural and national heritage in the field of song, the young generation of Italian composers for the voice may importantly add to their birthright.

Chicago Opera Company Expecting to Continue

"Don't bother me, but attend to the guaranty." Miss Mary Garden is said to have sent word from New York to Chicago, when news correspondents announced her intention to withdraw from the directorship of the Chicago Opera Company. But neither of no bother, announcement or no announcement, it is known that the present company goes out of existence on May 1, when a new company, organized under the auspices of an association of Chicago guarantors, of which Samuel Insull is president, comes into being. The new company, that is to say, will be established if 500 persons before May 1 shall have agreed to guarantee \$1000 a year for a term of years.

The number of guarantors who have already subscribed is understood to be 385, and nobody interested in the future of opera in Chicago seems to entertain any doubt that the remaining 115 will be found when the time comes for the reorganization. As for the \$15,000 still to be raised, that, apparently, could be got together quickly enough, if the men in charge of arrangements were willing to accept large pledges. But according to the plan under which Mr. Insull and the other members of the committee of the new association are working, the entire fund must be raised in single \$1000 subscriptions; and no swerving from the plan is looked for.

At a meeting of the committee which is announced to take place in Chicago on March 12, it is supposed that measures for completing the guaranty campaign will be taken. Meantime, the spring tour continues under the direction of Miss Garden; and most of the singers seem to be of the same mind with the director, that nobody need worry about them. For though the company, along with the Chicago Opera Association which maintains it, goes out of existence two months hence, and although all its belongings pass into new hands and all the artists connected with it must either leave or enter service on new terms, the institution is expected to go on next season about as formerly.

W. P. T.

Henri Février, a Stylist, as Witness 'Monna Vanna'

Henri Février, whose "Monna Vanna" was lately revived in New York by the Chicago Opera Company, with Miss Mary Garden in the title rôle and with Lucien Muratore in the rôle of Prinsivalle, may justly, perhaps, be criticized for wanting originality as a melodist and a harmonist; but he can hardly be dismissed, for all that, as a weak composer. He may not, indeed, be great at invention, but he is somewhat great, surely, at style. Granted that he put no tunes of remarkable interest and writes no chord combinations of unusual charm in his score, he nevertheless attains a certain coherence and strength of tonal structure which win the admiration of listeners. And then, what good judgment he showed in choosing his libretto! Having a text, based on a Maeterlinck play he could write his recitative in perfect assurance that striking first-rate abilities would like to sing it.

Février, then, must be adjudged, for the time being, at least, above second rank, because of the zeal with which the Chicago opera leading soprano and tenor interpret his work. He may be considered temporarily, no matter what may happen by and by, as at the top, inasmuch as Miss Garden, who has raised feminine character portrayal in opera to a higher point, in certain respects, than any body else, and Mr. Muratore, one of the greatest actors and most thoroughly schooled vocalists among tenors, give "Monna Vanna" their recognition.

W. P. T.

British Music Breaks Ground in Tzecho-Slovakian Fields

So Successful Is the First Visit to Prague That Another Has to Be Arranged

London, Jan. 27 (Special).

BRITISH musicians are well accustomed to visits from foreign artists, distinguished or otherwise, and presumably the Britons make good hosts, since the guests frequently return. But it is an almost new experience for British musicians to find themselves invited abroad, to be honored guests, to have reciprocal hospitality shown them, and to find themselves and their country's music appreciated. Almost—but not quite—new, for in Elizabethan days English musicians had the habit of traveling and were welcomed at more than one court. Poetic parallels between those days and these seem curiously frequent; it is certainly one that a party of British musicians has recently paid an official visit to Prague by invitation of the Educational Department of the Tzecho-Slovak Government, and has met with great success.

Bohemian music and musicians had long been recognized in London. Smetana, Dvořák, Emmy Destina, the Bohemian Quartet and Seryck were household names and a very cordial feeling existed toward them. The present writer recalls a conversation, 20 years ago, with Coleridge Taylor, the well-known composer, in which he said that Dvořák's music appealed keenly to him that he admired it very much and that he believed it meant more for the progress of art than did the work of Brahms. A daring thought to say then, when the Brahms cult was in full swing, and interesting to remember now, as showing the intuitive sympathy and understanding between these spontaneously sincere composers of different nations.

Breaking Ground in Bohemia

However, at that time Bohemia (not yet named Tzecho-Slovakia) knew not of anything of native British music. While Dvořák's symphonies were heard in London, no note of Elgar seems to have penetrated to Prague, and the rapid development of the young British school was never heard of.

Two or three years ago, shortly after the emergence of the Tzecho-Slovakian State from the debris of the Austrian Empire, a large group of musicians was sent by it to London, as a piece of propaganda. They gave superb performances. Destina and the Bohemian String Quartet were already firm favorites; no one needed telling they were good; but the Tzecho-Slovak Male Voice chorus, with their splendid tone and amazing fervor and finish, burst upon London and captured it at the first song. Everyone in the musical world talked about them; their visit was a whirl of enthusiasm.

Had the British Government seen fit to act in a parallel manner it would have been gratifying. But the government did not.

However, what official Britain failed to do, Tzecho-Slovakia has accomplished. It invited a party of British artists to Prague. Two concerts were originally planned. For various reasons these had to be reduced to one, but this was made as representative as was compatible with effective program arrangement—that art in which contrast, continuity, color and duration all play a part.

The Concert at Prague

The upshot was that at the beginning of January a party of British artists converged upon Prague. Adrian Boult, the conductor, Arthur Bliss, the composer, the English Singers, six in number (a splendid ensemble organization), and lastly, Edward J. Dent, the eminent critic and authority on Mozart's operas. The English Singers appeared at the concert only in their corporate capacity, but their names must be mentioned individually, as they are all fine artists, and two especially have made high positions for themselves as soloists. These six are Flora Mann, Lillian Berger, Winifred Wheelan, Stuart Wilson, Clive Carey, and Outburt Kelly.

The concert was given on Jan. 5, in the Smetana Hall, and the orchestra was the Tzecho Philharmonic, fresh from being conducted by Weingartner in a classical program the fortnight before. On this occasion Adrian Boult was in charge and won golden opinions. The evening opened with George Butterworth's two "Orchestral Idylls"—delicate, sparing, truthful things, with the air of the English countryside in them. Just what they should have, as they were an outcome of the school which bases itself on folk song. Following these came a group of representative Elizabethan madrigals, sung by the English Singers, then Arthur Bliss' brilliant orchestral work, "Mélée Fantastique," typical of the modern-futurist school in British music. A very fine performance was secured under Adrian Boult. Next, another group of madrigals and folk songs (of which more anon), and lastly Elgar's second symphony, representing the classical tradition in English art. Adrian Boult has made this work peculiarly his own. He understands it better than any other conductor, and presents the glowing lights, the rich shadows and sweeping melodic lines in exactly their right perspective.

The Prague Orchestra liked the work, they played it very well, and the performance was a great success. But the English Singers were the "clou" of the evening. Their concert singing burst as something new upon the keen Tzecho-Slovak musicians, who said afterward they had never imagined such vocal effects possible. To them it was a revelation that voices should thus execute music in the manner of a beautiful string quartet, and that the equivalent of instrumental methods should be obtainable seemed marvelous. The Elizabethan madrigals were met with intelligent interest but the three Eng-

lish folk songs freely arranged by Ralph Vaughan Williams were what turned the tide of interest to generous enthusiasm. This was the more remarkable as the English words were unintelligible beyond a bald general sense of the meaning conveyed by the program notes—but the music passed beyond speech barriers and carried with it the truth of the songs. These were "The Dark-Eyed Sailor," "The Wassail Song," and that exquisite tender lyric movement which Vaughan Williams has woven from the first two verses of a long traditional ballad called "Lovely on the Water," but renamed by him "The Spring Time of the Year." The tune, a model one, is very beautiful, and Vaughan Williams, with his masterly knowledge of vocal effect, his complete oneness with the genius of English folk song, has raised it to the highest power of poetry. The effect upon the audience was immense; they gave way to open emotion. Nothing would content them but an encore, and when the concert was over they surged forward to the foot of the platform, begging for more and more. So the English Singers sang on and on till they had practically given a second concert that included many songs, with "The Spring Time of the Year" among them. Thus was it performed three times in one evening.

A Return Demanded

The eventual concert came finally to its close but the enthusiasm roused still ran high. The British musicians had congratulations showered upon them. Even strangers stopped them in the streets to tell their admiration and to express gratitude. Meanwhile the authorities gave them hospitable entertainment. A performance of the national opera, "The Bartered Bride," by Smetana, was given in their honor at the Opera House, and they were also specially invited on another night to Beethoven's "Fidelio." In every respect the visit was happy and successful.

An immediate result is that the Britishers have been engaged to return to Prague, at the end of March, giving a concert in Berlin on their way, and they are also booked for concerts at Brno and Pressburg, after which they will most likely proceed to Vienna.

Prague has always held a proud position as a musical city. More than 100 years ago, to its enduring glory, it reversed Vienna's adverse judgment upon one of the finest operas in existence, and was the means of securing another masterpiece from the same pen. "Sings the Bohemians understand me so well, I must write an opera on purpose for them," said Mozart, after the great success of "Figaro." The opera he wrote was "Don Giovanni." Prague has not lost its prestige in the interval, nor has its understanding grown dim. Rather must it have grown greater, since its citizens now have the same symphonic and operatic tastes with the music of an alien nation. The French have a proverb which places high the power of understanding. More and more, people are coming to see that among nations a real comprehension of each other is one of the vital needs of the present time. In this task musicians can hold a noble part. Where words stop, music enters in with power which is unpredictable, immeasurable.

St. Louis Summer Opera Repertoire Decided Upon

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence).—Johann Strauss' famous light opera "Queen's Lace Handkerchief" will have a place on next summer's municipal opera repertoire instead of Victor Herbert's operetta, "Algeria" which was first selected. The change was made when it was learned that Henry Blossom, a St. Louisian who wrote the book of "Algeria" was revising it when he passed away and the work was left in an unfinished condition.

The complete repertoire for the summer in the order in which the operas will be presented is: "The Highwayman," by De Koven; "Miss Springtime," by Kalman; "Star," by Kalman; "The Yeoman of the Guard," Gilbert and Sullivan; "The Geisha," Sidney Jones; "Queen's Lace Handkerchief," Strauss; "Sweethearts," Victor Herbert; and "Spring Maid," Reinhardt.

A chorus for the productions of St. Louis voices is now being trained in the Municipal Opera Training School at the Jefferson Memorial Building in Forest Park. Previously most of the chorus as well as all the principals were brought from New York.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Loveliest Spot in India

"IF YOU can be in India only so short a time as seven weeks," said an artist, friend of mine—and among his pictures is a somber representation of the big sacred bull that grazes under the walls of Delhi Fort—"why not stay in Delhi all the while? You will then learn far more of India than by rushing about." I think he was right, although it was not feasible to accept the advice. For Delhi has so much. It has, next and foremost, the fort; it has the Jama Masjid, that immense mosque where on Fridays at 1 o'clock may be seen Muhammadans of every age wearing every hue; . . . it has the ancient capitals scattered about the country around it; it has signs and memories of the mughal; it has delectable English residences; and it has the Chandi Chaug, the long main street with all its curious buildings and crowds and countless tributary alleys, every one of which is the East crystallized, every one of which has its white walls, its decorative doorways, its loiterers, its beggars, its artificers, and its defiance of the bogey, Progress.

The Palace in the Fort is now but a fraction of what it was in the days of Aurangzeb and his father, but enough remains to enable the imaginative mind to reconstruct the past. . . . One of Bernier's most vivid passages describes the Diwan-i-Am, or Hall of Public Audience, the building to which, after leaving the modern military part of the Fort, one first comes, while the Moguls sat in state during a durbar, and painted and gilded elephants, richly draped, took part in the obsequies. Next comes the Hall of Private Audiences, where the Peacock Throne once stood. It has now vanished, but in its day it was one of the wonders of the world, the tails of the two guardian peacocks being composed of precious stones and the throne itself of jeweled gold. It was for this that one of Shah Jahan's poets wrote an inscription in which we find such lines as:

By the Order of the Emperor the azure of Heaven was exhausted on its decoration. The world had become so short of gold on account of its use in the throne that the purple of the Earth was empty of treasure. On a dark night, by a lustre of its rubies and pearls it can lend stars to a hundred skies.

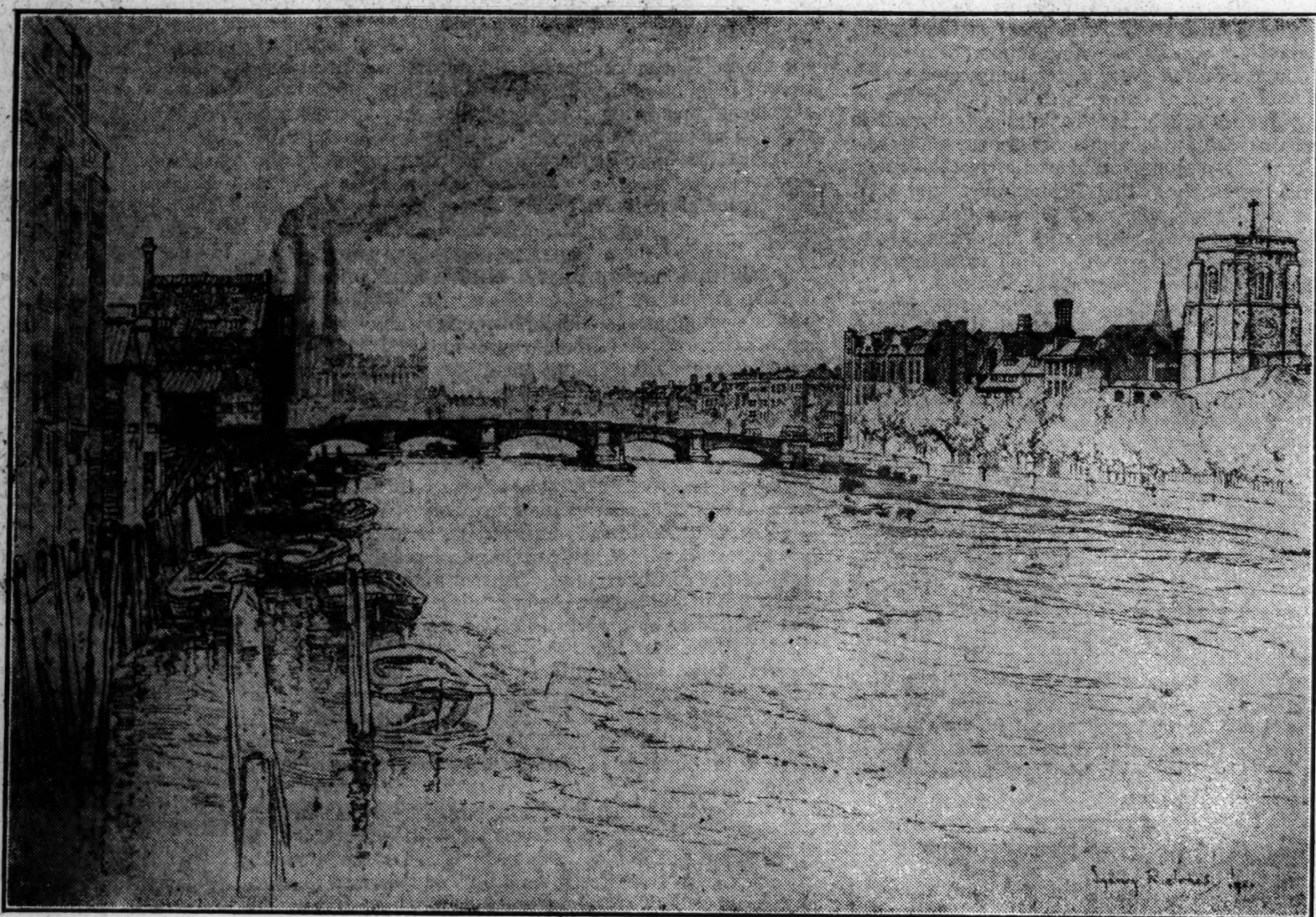
That was right enough, no doubt, but when our poet went on to say: As long as a trace remains of existence and space Shah Jahan shall continue to sit on this throne.

We feel that he was unwise. Such pronouncements can be tested. . . .

I think of the garden and palace of Delhi Fort as the loveliest spot in India. Not the most beautiful, not the most impressive, but the loveliest. The Taj Mahal has a greater beauty, the ruined city of Fatehpur-Sikri has a greater dignity, but for the perfection of domestic regality in design and material and workmanship this marble home and mosque and accompan-

ing garden and terrace could not be excelled. After the Hall of Audience we came to the seraglio and accompanying buildings, where everything is perfect and nothing is on the grand scale. The Pearl Mosque could hardly be smaller, and it is pure and fresh as a lotus. There is a series of apartments all in white marble (with inlay-

fog bow spanned the silver mist of morning, or the earth and sea lay shimmering in the golden haze of noon; in storm or calm, by day or night, the manifold aspects of nature held me and swayed all my thoughts until it was impossible to be silent any longer, and I was fain to mingle my voice with her myriad voices, only aspiring to be in accord with the infinite harmony, however feeble and broken the notes might be.—Celia Thaxter.



"Chelsea Reach," an etching by Sidney R. Jones

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Chelsea in Letters and Art

The name of Chelsea sounds a signal for the unrolling of a panorama. And how far back it begins! Indeed, one does not know how to fix its exact moment in the history of England; but here is a charter of Edward the Confessor, where "Cealcylle" is mentioned, and here is a page

of Forfarshire. Apart from the prestige of its immense age, Glamis is one of the most beautiful buildings of the Three Kingdoms. The exquisitely weathered tints of grey-pink and orange that its ancient red sandstone walls have taken on with the centuries, its many gables and towers rising in summer-time out of a sea of greenery, the richness of its architectural details, make Glamis a thing apart. There is nothing else quite like it. No more charming family

A Larger Place

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CERTAIN result which religion should bring to humanity is a larger sense of freedom and the ability to throw off in some degree the bonds and fetters with which it generally believes itself to be bound. All the progress mankind has made from its lowliest beginnings has been along the line of overcoming the false sense of limitation, the earth-bound conditions, which characterize primitive man. Slowly, but steadily, mortal man has emerged from the darkness of ignorance into the light of understanding; and his freedom has been gained in exact proportion to his progress. Spiritually, that is, out of the bondage of material sense, Isaiah saw the true fasting in the loosening of the bands of wickedness, the undoing of heavy burdens, the freeing of the oppressed, and the breaking of every yoke which humanity had fastened upon itself.

When Christ Jesus told his disciples that the result of continuing in his word would be to know the truth which should set them free, he stated with accustomed simplicity and directness the crux of the problem with which every person is faced. How to gain that understanding of Truth and the demonstration of its liberating power is the problem, undertaken and solved by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, which she gave to the world in the Christian Science textbook. On page 227 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says, "The law of the divine Mind must end human bondage, or mortals will continue unaware of man's inalienable rights and in subjection to hopeless slavery, because some public teachers permit an ignorance of divine power—an ignorance that is the foundation of continued bondage and of human suffering."

When one learns that, invariably, freedom is in the last analysis a mental state, he has begun at the beginning; and from that starting point he may reach the goal of his deep desire through right thinking. It should be noted that Jesus' promise cited above was wholly contingent upon a purely mental situation—the continuance in his word, that is, the acceptance of his teachings and the subsequent honest effort to make them the rule and guide of life. The result of this process could have been nothing less than the gaining of a larger sense of man's true dominion as a child of God, the understanding which is the antecedent of that very freedom which characterizes the real man.

Mankind's constant effort for larger expression, its ceaseless struggle to extend the range of the human senses, are but efforts, unconscious though it be, to gain more and more of that dominion which characterizes man as the image of God. Human invention has gone a long way in this direction, enlarging the sphere of mortal man until one

can almost say that time and space have been annihilated. All this display of intelligence claims to be a nearer and nearer approximation of the divine Mind, which operates without material instrumentality; but only as man's true nature is understood, and he is seen in his direct relation to God and the spiritual creation, will the limitations of a so-called material universe be overcome. Christian Scientists have found in the teachings of Mrs. Eddy the exact solution to the problem; and they are gaining the true sense of freedom in proportion to their understanding, appreciation, and application of her teachings.

When the individual realizes that his only limitation is that which he has set for himself, and that he may immediately start upon a course which will make him free, he is impelled to that earnest effort which always gains the sure rewards of honesty of purpose, humility, and obedience. He learns that God, the infinite and ever present, has set no metes and bounds to His image and likeness; but has created a free man, who never was and never can be circumscribed within the narrow limits of human sense. Humanity's bondage is not of God, but rather of mortal's own forging; for the spiritual man, in whom inheres no quality of materiality, is not beset or limited by matter and its false laws. The realization of this may come as a sudden revelation, but its demonstration in changed conditions will be gradual. Step by step, "precept upon precept; line upon line, . . . here a little, and there a little," is Truth's method of leavening human thought; but the reward, in terms of liberty, does not await the completion of demonstration.

The application of even the simplest fact of Truth destroys some erroneous phase of human thought, and liberation has begun. Each succeeding step in the application of spiritual law is likewise rewarded; and the individual finds himself gaining a sense of dominion and freedom, delightful as useful, expressed in better health, higher ideals, generosity to one's fellows, and a greater sense of peace. It is of this state that Mrs. Eddy, with unparalleled cogency, writes on page 228 of the Christian Science textbook: "The enslavement of man is not legitimate. It will cease when man enters into his heritage of freedom, his God-given dominion over the material senses. Mortals will some day assert their freedom in the name of Almighty God. Then they will control their own bodies through the understanding of divine Science."

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By

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Crocuses of Flame

The city was en fête, gay with illuminations, especially around the center, where every shop window was ablaze, where public buildings and private houses vied with each other in their lavish decorations and many-colored lights. And yet perhaps the loveliest of all was that which few saw and which, of those few, some seemed to notice. It was in a dark, quiet street, distant from the brilliance of the great squares and thoroughfares. On the outer wall of a large dark building—it appeared to be a barracks, although no one was in sight—was one of those iron devices, now old-fashioned as compared with the radiant illuminations of electric light, with holes through which small gas flames shoot out.

What the device was I do not remember, but probably a military emblem, or a star surmounted with some patriotic legend. But it was in the little gas flames which leaped out from all the close-set holes that lay the wonder. For, as the wind caught and fanned them, they swayed and bent, strank and expanded, and varied in color like crocuses beneath the breeze. Now they paled to mauve and lilac; now deepened to violet with rims of gold; now flamed into orange or pure clear yellow; and never for an instant were they still, never did they cease to throb with that radiant life, to glitter and quiver; to fade for a moment and then spring forth brighter and lovelier than before.

And all this loveliness was offered in a silent, almost deserted street, where the few passers hurried on with hardly a glance, and even that glance manifesting either indifference, or a kind of disdain for an illumination of so old-fashioned a style after the blazing electricity of the central portions of the city. But for two who stood long, watching the gentle radiant breathing of that patch of gold and purple crocuses, all the rest of the gay illuminations faded into insignificance, and these alone remained, and remain, a lovely and unforgotten memory—an exclusive memory, most likely, for though there for all to see, a free offering of beauty, perhaps only two in the whole great city noted or yet remember how the flame crocuses blossomed and swayed in the wind, gold and purple, in the dark and lonely street.

Ever I longed to speak . . . the wind, the cloud, the bird's flight, the sea's murmur. A vain longing! I might as well have sighed for the mighty pencil of Michael Angelo to wield in my impotent child's hand. Better to "hush and bless one's self with silence"; but ever the wish grew. Facing the July sunsets, deep and golden through and through, or watching the summer northern lights—battalions of brilliant streamers, advancing and retreating, shooting upward to the zenith, and glowing like fiery veils before the stars; or when the

The Perk Tradition in Dutch Poetry

The Dutch poets of the eighties grouped themselves around the name and the memory of Jacques Perk, the young poet who died in 1881 in his twenty-first year, leaving behind him a number of poems of remarkable inspiration, and what was perhaps still more important, a tradition and an example which was to become the watchword for young Dutch poets of the next fifteen or twenty years. Worship of beauty, admiration for Keats, whose "Hyperion" he had read in the translation of Van Leunep, and, through Keats, for Homer and the Greek classics, predilection for Dante and Petrarca and the sonnet-form, and a little later love for Shelley, whose "Cloud" he followed in his own poem "Iris"—these were the distinctive marks of Perk's poetry and can be said to be also the chief characteristics of most of the poets who immediately succeeded him. Parenthetically it may be remarked that the example of Zola and the French naturalists, which had such a vitalizing influence on Dutch fiction-writers of the same period, above all on the work of Lodewijk van Deyssel, Frans Nekscher, and the Fleming Cyriel Buysse, passed unnoticed by the poets, although on some of them, such as the younger Couperus, other French models, Théophile Gautier, Mallarmé—and Maeterlinck, produced an evident effect.

What we have named the Perk tradition was defended by a number of poets and critics soon after his death, above all by William Kloos in the introduction he wrote to the volume of Perk's "Gedichten" which was published in 1882. The first writer, however, to translate his enthusiasm and admiration into practical work was Marcellus Emants, whose long poem "Lilith" is made by Vedvay the starting-point for his history. In 1885 a center for the movement represented by Kloos and Emants was provided by the foundation of De Nieuwe Gids, in rivalry with the older and more academic organ which Potgieter had established, the Gids. Henceforward the new school of Dutch poetry had a corporate existence. Kloos contributed powerfully to it, not only with his sonnets, his fragment, recalling Keats, "Okeanos." Other writers who were in the same movement were Louis Couperus, today world-famous as a novelist; Frederik van Eeden, whose well-known story "Kleine Johannes" first appeared in the Nieuwe Gids; Jacques van Looy and Jan Veth, both, like Van Eeden, better known as prose-writers; the Amsterdam woman-poet Helene Swarth, who first began to write in French, but later honored the memory of Perk in poems in her own language, and is writing still today; J. Winkler Prins; Verwey himself, whose poems "Persophone" and "Demeter"—how expressive the mere titles are!—appeared respectively in 1883 and 1885. Later comers were H. J. Boeken and Herman Gorter, whose "Met" (May), a long poem with its subject taken from the Northern myth of Balder, is probably the finest nature-poem in Dutch literature, and certainly the most enthusiastically welcomed poetical work of the "Eighties" in Holland.—The London Times Literary Supplement.

No novelist can hope to reach many people who does not include and dwell upon the familiar affairs of men, the common drudgeries as well as the high emotions.—Francis Hackett.

of the Domesday Book where "Cercehede" and "Chelpeid" are recorded; and all of these attempts at spelling a name which was variously pronounced in an age when all spelling was a leap and a scramble, mean what in the sixteenth century was "Chelsea" and which now we know as Chelsea. As the picture progresses and the fields and the rustic village are gradually approached by the growing metropolis, the name Chelsea becomes settled.

The history of Chelsea, from its beginnings, has been starred with eminent names, in literature and patriotism and benevolence and art and piety, and the pursuit of pleasure, and tragedy. As we gaze, Sir Thomas More's mansion rises, "commanding a most pleasant prospect of the Thames and the fields beyond," which reminds us that his earlier residence, Crosby House, was brought from Bishopsgate in 1910, and reerected in the old mansion gardens. Henry VIII's palatial manor house is built, to have a succession of noble inhabitants, some of them noble in nature and deed. Then Charles II sweeps by with his gay court, and the inimitable Pepys hastens "to Chelsea to make merry." It becomes the scene of botanical exploits, and the aestheticism of the tulip reaches a fervency which pays two hundred guineas for a single plant.

Meanwhile, as if on a moving roll of honor, an array of intellectual and literary celebrities come into view, and pass; Pym, Locke, Swift, Addison, Swinburne, Rossetti, George Eliot, Carlyle, for a few. And accompanying them, perhaps exceeding them in number, there are artists great and small, from Holbein, painting the portraits of the More family, to the latest American etcher, whose needle and acid has delineated his own "Chelsea Reach"; catching in it something of the atmospheric wonders, intangible, compelling, which made the river and the embankment a perennial enchantment. Turner and Whistler and Dante Gabriel Rossetti. The old-fashioned balcony on Turner's house had been removed before he went to live in it. It was his infatuation with the sunsets of Chelsea that caused him to have the balcony replaced, and here he got those sunset effects which were clamorously derided. The like had never been seen on the sky, the critics said. He had enjoyed the private view of the initiated, and it took the populace a long time to realize that in heaven-favored spots such as Chelsea those glowing colors were human nature's daily food.

Sometimes or other, every artist has his try at the Thames at Chelsea, and though Mr. Jones is almost sure to want to try again, it need not be as a retrieving; rather, as a more eloquent conception of that which has already been well expressed. He is not "vanquished," far from it; but he has done so well as to be worthy of the "rapture of pursuing."

Part Songs at Glamis Castle

Whenever I returned home on leave, whether from Berlin, Petrograd, Lisbon or Buenos Ayres I invariably spent a portion of my leave at Glamis Castle. This venerable pile, whose birth tradition notes not, though the lower portions were undoubtedly standing in 1016, rears its forest of conical turrets in the broad valley lying between the Grampians and the Sidlaws, in the fertile plains

can possibly be imagined than that of . . . Lord Strathmore, forty years ago. The seven sons and three daughters of the family were all born musicians. I have never heard such perfect and finished part-singing as that of the Lyons family, and they were always singing; . . . in the middle of dinner, even, this irrepressible family could not help bursting into harmony, and such exquisite harmony, too! Until their sisters grew up, the younger boys sang the treble and alto parts, but finally they were able to manage a male-voice quartet, a trio of ladies' voices, and a combined family octette. The dining-room at Glamis is a very lofty hall, oak-paneled, with a great Jacobean chimney-piece rising to the roof. After dinner it was the custom for the two family pipers to make the circuit of the table three times, and then to walk slowly off, still playing, through the tortuous stone passages of the ancient building until the last faint echoes of the music had died away. Then all the lights in the dining-room were extinguished except the candles on the table, and out came a tuning-fork, and one note was sounded—"Madrigal." "Spring is come, third beat," said the conducting brother, and off they went, singing exquisitely: glees, madrigals, part-songs, anything and everything, the acoustic properties of the lofty room adding to the effect. All visitors to Glamis were charmed with this most finished singing—always, of course, without accompaniment. . . . This gifted family were equally good at acting. They had a permanent stage during the winter months at Glamis, and as every new Gilbert and Sullivan opera was produced in London, the concerted portions were all duly repeated at Glamis, and given most excellently. I have never heard the duet and minuet between "Sir Marmaduke" and "Lady Sangzare" from "The Sorcerer" better done than at Glamis, although Sir Marmaduke was only eighteen and Lady Sangzare, under her white wig was a boy of twelve. "The same boy sang 'Mabel' in the 'Pirates of Penzance' most admirably."

In 1884 it was conveyed to Lord Strathmore that Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, whom he did not know personally, were most anxious to see Glamis. Of course an invitation was at once dispatched, and in spite of the rigorously Tory atmosphere of the house, we were all quite charmed with Mr. Gladstone's personality. Lord Strathmore wished to stop the part-singing after dinner, but I felt sure that Mr. Gladstone would like it, so it took place as usual. The old gentleman was perfectly enchanted with it, and complimented this tuneful family enthusiastically on the perfect finish of their singing. Next evening Mr. Gladstone asked for a part-song in the middle of the dinner, and as the singing was continued afterwards, he went and, with a deferential courtesy charming to see in a man of his age and position, asked whether the young people would allow an old man to sing bass in the glee with them. Mr. Gladstone still had a very fine resonant bass, and he read quite admirably. It was curious to see the Prime Minister reading off the same copy as an Eton boy of 16, who was singing alto. Being Sunday night, they went on singing hymns and anthems till nearly midnight; there was no getting Mr. Gladstone away. Mrs. Gladstone told me next day that he had not enjoyed himself so much for many months.—Lord Frederic Hamilton, in "The Days Before Yesterday."

Arrangement

Contrast is a good thing, but we must observe the laws of harmonious contrast, and unless we have space enough to secure these, it is better to be content with unity and simplicity, which are always to be had.

—Leigh Hunt.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Position of Lloyd George

WHILE official denial is made of the story generally printed yesterday in the press of the United States, that Lloyd George had fixed March 8 as the date upon which the recalcitrant members of the so-called "die-hard" faction must declare their acquiescence in his leadership, or he would resign, the situation nevertheless must be regarded as serious by those who feel that the continuance in office of the British Premier is essential to the reconstruction of Europe.

Lloyd George is the last of the great national leaders who directed the energies of their respective nations during the war and brought that conflict to a victorious conclusion for the Allies. He has seen, one after the other, Veniselos, Nitti, Clemenceau, and Woodrow Wilson retire to private life. Holding office by a tie seemingly more tenuous and precarious than that of any of his associates in the great conflict, he has nevertheless managed to maintain himself in power. He has been compelled to maintain cooperation between three British political parties which are normally at each other's throats. Yet through a period full of the most difficult political problems, both domestic and international, he has maintained the coalition in power, and emerged from every division in the House of Commons with a substantial majority at his back.

To observers from without the British dominions, the continued ascendancy of Lloyd George appears to be a most extraordinary political achievement. For the casual stranger in London, or in most of the provincial sections of the United Kingdom, seldom hears much of compliment for the veteran Premier. Club and smoking-room comment is nearly always unfavorable, sometimes bitterly abusive. He is described as shifty, conscienceless, intriguing, everything that the captious critic is apt to say in condemnation of a politician who holds power. And it would seem that to some extent the casual talk of public places is reflected in the political ideas and purposes of the British people, for practically every by-election in the last eight months has resulted in the defeat of the coalition candidate. If these scattered tests of the political temper of the British people may be taken as indicative of political sentiment as a whole, it would probably be unsafe for the coalition leader to risk an appeal to the entire electorate.

Nevertheless the world as a whole would look upon the retirement of Lloyd George at this moment as a calamity. His progress in the last few months from a position of narrow nationality to one of broad international influence has been one of the striking phenomena of political conditions in the world today. He stands in effect as the present leader of the effort to ameliorate as far as may be the bitterness of the recent war, and to advance the economic reconstruction of Europe by the readmission to international councils of the states defeated and crushed in that conflict. Though not himself a delegate to the Washington Conference, there is no question but that he has been in the fullest sympathy with the purposes enunciated there by Secretary Hughes. A bit of evidence corroborative of this statement is to be found in the fact that French militaristic opinion is openly exultant at the prospect of his retirement, and certain sections of the French press which have been opposing the effort to reduce armaments say frankly that the retirement of the British Premier will make matters simpler for those who advocate the continuance of the armed camp policy in Europe.

It is notable, too, that under the premiership of Lloyd George the recent proposition to grant a wider measure of autonomy to Egypt followed swiftly upon the endeavor to make of Ireland a free and self-governing dominion. It is apparent, too, that in his mind exists the determination to extend to India as rapidly as may be all the rights and liberties of an autonomous dominion. In brief, the outlook of Lloyd George was distinctly international, his vision that of a British Empire built up of autonomous states, and a world in which peace should be maintained, not by the constant threat of overpowering armaments, but by the intelligent method of peaceful conferences for the determination of conflicting interests between sovereign nations.

It is not to be thought, or said, that Lloyd George is the only great statesman available for the conduct of the affairs of the British Government. Mr. Balfour, alone, made so strong an impression upon American public opinion and upon the opinion of the world at large at the Washington Conference that his advancement to power would not come as a shock. Doubtless there are other British statesmen to whom the reins of office could be committed with confidence. But at the moment Lloyd George is the outstanding figure in world affairs. His fall today would be as the crashing of a mighty oak in the forest, carrying down many lesser fellows in general ruin.

First Test of the Treaties

IT APPEARS to be a reasonable claim that unless the so-called irreconcilable leaders in the United States Senate are able to enlist the support of more Democratic senators than voted against the ratification of the Yap treaty, the course of the principal treaty, the four-power pact, will not be very difficult. It is true, no doubt, that among both Republicans and Democrats, outside the ranks of the irreconcilables, there was less opposition to the Yap treaty than exists against the main agreement handed down from the Conference on Limitation of Armament. But there are indications that the Borah-Johnson forces are meeting with only indifferent success in their efforts to crystallize against the present treaties the partisan and popular opposition which led to the refusal to ratify the League of Nations Covenant to the Treaty of Peace.

Conditions in the United States Senate are quite different today from what they were when President

Wilson recommended the ratification by that body of the Versailles Treaty. That document had been formulated without the advice of the Senate and without the approval of its terms by the leader or representative of either political party in the Senate. Then, as now, it was quite generally regarded as a serious tactical blunder on the part of Mr. Wilson that he did not seek the advice, in the early stages of the peace deliberations, of some of the leaders of his own party in the Senate and of those of the opposition whose support was essential to the success of the great undertaking upon which he had decided to enter. Now, with the ratification of the pending treaties sought by the Administration, it is pointed out that those documents are sponsored by the leaders of both the major political parties in the Senate, Mr. Lodge representing the Republicans, and Mr. Underwood the Democrats, each having had a large part in the formulation of the treaties and being able to defend them against whatever opposition may be manifested by irreconcilable or dissenting groups.

But Senator Underwood's work may not be as easy in attempting to hold the Democrats in line on the main treaty as it was in holding them, or part of them, together in support of the Yap convention. There is, a formidable Wilson bloc still in existence in the Senate, and the members of this somewhat intangible organization voted solidly against the ratification of the Yap treaty in what was really the first test of strength by the forces favoring unqualified approval of the work of the Arms Conference. And so it may be that there will follow, in the progress of the debate on the treaties, some astute political maneuvering by the opposing forces in the upper house of Congress. Partisan advantages are to be sought on the eve of the congressional elections. Political debts, in the form of partisan grudges, are to be settled in the forensic battles for which preparation is undoubtedly being made. But it is reassuring that the agreements which are awaiting the final approval of the Senate can be defended, and that they will be defended, by two of the political leaders who helped to shape them and who can speak intelligently and without partisan bias in their behalf.

Canada Seeking Reciprocity

THERE could have been no more logical result of the recent general elections in Canada than what promises now to be a revival, inaugurated by the Canadian Government rather than by the Government of the United States, of the effort to establish reciprocal trade relations between the two nations. Reciprocity was the issue in the Canadian elections in 1911, the paramount plank in the platform of the Liberal Party, led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and endorsed by the farmers of western Canada. The issue was presented to the Liberals by the Taft Administration, and was regarded as a sure portent of victory. But the farmer movement was not as strong in Canada in 1911 as it is today, for the reason that the farmers in the eastern provinces were still dominated by the belief that their prosperity was dependent upon a protective tariff. They were confirmed in this belief by the attitude of the bankers, railway magnates, manufacturers, merger promoters and capitalists in general, who stood together almost as a unit and financed one political party to victory and wrecked the other.

The real growth and development of the farmers' movement in Canada is traceable to the defeat of the reciprocity program in the 1911 elections. Dissensions in the ranks of the Liberals, led by the exponents of self-interest, estranged the western farmers and fostered the building up of a definite class-conscious unit, a thing not always to be desired in any country, but in the case of the Canadian farmers it may be contended that this manifestation was first apparent outside the ranks of the farmers.

Now, from Washington, comes the report that the Minister of Finance in the Canadian Cabinet has reached the American capital on a mission which has as its objective the establishment, apparently on the basis of the 1911 negotiations, of reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the United States. It is not by any means certain, of course, that Mr. Fielding, the emissary, represents a government or a people thoroughly committed to the theory of reciprocity, but it is quite certain that the people of Canada, despite their professed determination to favor an exchange which would open their ports more and more to commodities of British origin, are none the less apprehensive of the effects of the present American tariff policies as outlined in the Emergency Tariff Law and in the proposed Fordney schedules.

The economic status of Canada today is not the same as it was when the McKinley and Dingley tariff laws were enacted, and for that reason there is much more concern over the operation of the Fordney schedules than over the effects of the former tariffs. Until recent years the foreign trade of Canada was not developed to the volume it has attained today. In 1911, even, the country's chief concern was internal development and the attraction of British capital. But now Canada has become a great exporter and a great importer. She stands second to Great Britain in the volume of her trade with the United States, the total of her imports and exports for the year 1920 being over two billions of dollars.

It is evident that the provisions of the United States Emergency Tariff Law, possibly drafted to apply particularly to European trade, have seriously affected Canadian interchange. These effects have been felt by agricultural interests particularly, and it is quite apparent that the influence of the farmers in Canada may be definitely behind a movement to propose a friendly reciprocal trade agreement. It will be interesting to see what reception such a plan is accorded by the powerful agricultural bloc in the United States Congress. Are the former foes of a once hated protective tariff policy to defend or challenge the application of it when self-interest might dictate an excuse for seeking to profit by the very methods which they have declared to be devised to aid the manufacturer at the expense of the farmer and the consumer?

The Need for Tolerance.

THE report that a bill has been introduced in one of the state legislatures declaring it a misdemeanor to publicly misstate and falsify religious teachings, or to malign and misrepresent the founder or leader of a religious denomination or sect, raises certain important and interesting questions. In the existing situation which called forth this bill are conditions which are illogical and intolerable to a free people. While the Constitution of the United States does not in its body deal with the question of religion, in the First Amendment appears a direct statement precluding the possibility of interference, through an act of Congress, with the free exercise of religious freedom; furthermore, the constitutions of the several states make very definite declarations, all to the same general purport, providing for freedom of conscience and religious worship for all men for all time.

In view of these provisions, it is something of an anomaly that intolerance and bigotry have found their way so frequently into the policies and activities of the various religious denominations. Not only have these unchristian qualities found expression in frequent misrepresentation of teachings held sacred by many law-abiding and respectable citizens, but the intolerance has gone so far that teachers and founders of religious movements, whose only possible guilt is in holding and exemplifying views contrary to those held by the self-appointed accusers, have been attacked, misrepresented, even vilified. The extent of this manifestation of prejudice and bigotry, and the degree of its bitterness in certain cases, are almost incredible, when it is considered that it is done in the name of Christianity. Furthermore, it appears that this form of intolerance has been slightly if in any degree checked either by the provisions of the federal Constitution or the declarations in the fundamental laws of the several states. Apparently with these critics good citizenship does not necessarily include obedience to the basic laws of the states and nation. Perhaps this has been due to the rather general character of these provisions, and to the absence of definite legislative enactments to enforce them.

Report has it that in other states similar bills will be offered. Not a few will see in this movement a step toward larger freedom in its better sense, rather than an effort to curb free speech, as it has been characterized in certain quarters. Freedom to worship God, if it means anything at all, must mean that the individual has the right to choose and hold his own views regarding God and man's relation to Him, which constitutes the substance of religious worship, and at the same time to be respected in the exercise of that right, always providing, however, that the free enjoyment of religion and worship should in no wise contravene the general welfare. Yet this inalienable right of citizenship apparently has been no deterrent to those who would destroy one's faith in God, unless his beliefs happen to conform to their own peculiar views. This is the very essence of that bigotry which invariably makes for dissension and strife.

What the world has a right to expect of the Christian denominations is unity and peace, not hatred and discord, even though their theologic beliefs be at variance. President Harding has set a fine example to all the world in his paper in Marion, O., which has declared as its policy the commendable purpose to treat all religions reverently. Obviously this wise man has believed he could, without detriment to himself or injury to his fellow men, follow the excellent admonition of his namesake, Gamaliel, as expressed in the Book of Acts, in the case of those holding religious views not in agreement with his own: "And now I say unto you, Refrain from these men, and let them alone: for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought: But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it." Many earnest Christians believe that nothing will be lost by the exercise of just this degree of tolerance.

It is refreshing to see a professor of psychology courageous enough to go on record as doubting the complete reliability of the so-called "intelligence tests," which, in some quarters, especially during the war, were exalted so far beyond their possible value. But it is not so very surprising, after all, to anyone who has seen these tests in their proper perspective. It was, however, a truly sweeping arraignment of them that Dr. Elinor McClellan Gamble of Wellesley College made before the Boston branch of the American Association of University Women in Radcliffe College, when she said it had been found that 30 per cent of the girls who receive a mark above the average in such tests at Wellesley fall below the average on mid-year examinations, and that, on the other hand, 30 per cent of those whose marks are below the average in the "intelligence tests" receive marks above the average on the mid-year grade. Perhaps it is a more sweeping arraignment than the professor realized, for it practically amounts to a statement confessing their entire unreliability and uselessness. It is, however, just one more example of a material mode or method being advertised as all-embracing in its line of procedure and then being proved, on accurate study, to be, to all intents and purposes, absolutely valueless.

Public Music Standards

MISS MARY GARDEN is reported to have expressed a desire to resign her office as director of the Chicago Opera Company, provided somebody can be found to take her place. And the impression is conveyed in the announcement telling about the matter that expenses have run higher under her administration than the guarantors like. Assurance is given, however, that even if she does hand over the management to another person, she will continue to serve as one of the performers.

No doubt Miss Garden would surrender her post at the head of the institution quickly if she had distinct notice from any quarter that she was an unpopular official. Without question she would withdraw at once and become merely leading soprano again if she got plain warning, either from regular subscribers or from general ticket purchasers in Chicago and in cities of the tours, that she had served long enough. But applause for this

latest tune of hers proves to be exceedingly small. Approval of the idea that she be replaced in the directorship manifests itself but slightly. So that, although she may have helped run up a considerable deficit, it is altogether the kind that appears in figures on the pages of a ledger, and not at all the kind that engrosses itself in ill-will upon the hearts of men and women.

The affairs of the Chicago Opera Association, then, have obviously been handled, during the season and a half of her command, to the satisfaction of the public. The general standards of singing and acting have been high; higher, indeed, than they ever were before. The conducting has been immeasurably better than it was in former times, owing, clearly enough, to the organizing ability of Miss Garden's chief musical director, Giorgio Polacco. There has been, to be sure, less glamour about the playbills than there used to be, because of a reduction in the size of the membership of the company and because of the defection of renowned stars of the Metropolitan Opera House of New York. Nevertheless, either for the reason that the new standards have been costly, or for the reason that receipts have been comparatively slim, a certain half-articulate opposition to the Garden régime seems to exist among those who carry the financial responsibilities—perhaps chiefly in the committee of Chicago citizens that is engaged in raising a guaranty fund for next year.

It is possible that somebody should be put in to run the enterprise who possesses signal knack as a money-maker. It is possible, again, that somebody ought to have charge who would insist on continuing the annual visits to New York, and who would refuse to be driven from the principal theatrical city of the United States just because his presence did not please the manager of the established resident opera company. It is possible, lastly, that somebody ought to take hold who could revive interest in opera in Boston and who could cultivate other neglected fields. But the Chicago Opera directorship has not yet fallen vacant. A man who has distinguished himself in managing opera in America, upon being asked who he thought should direct the Chicago company next season, replied: "Miss Garden. She is on the stage all the time, watching her artists; and that is why they do so well."

Editorial Notes

NOT only writers of "wind-jammer" fiction, but lovers of the sea generally, will hail with delight the news that German shipyards are diligently building sailing ships in the conviction that this form of ocean carriage is still economically profitable. Kipling may be right in the theory that romance travels with the man at the throttle as often as with the one on the swaying yard-arm, but it will be a long time before the tramp steamer can give the thrill that comes with the vision of a full-rigged ship under sail. Even the best literature of the steamship is written by graduates of the sailing craft like Conrad, and William McFee.

A DIFFERENCE of opinion has arisen in Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, as to the disposal of two valuable silver maces which were formerly the property of the corporation. When Campden was the center of the wool industry it was a very important place, and on three separate occasions it was incorporated, but about 40 years ago it lost the privileges that incorporation implies. Though civic authority has disappeared, the shadow remains in the shape of the two maces, which one section of the inhabitants want to see in the Town Hall and the other in the Victoria and Albert Museum. The maces are worth £1000, so that safety, it may well be considered, dictates the museum as their proper abode. The tug-of-war is between prudence and that very pronounced individuality of a town with traditions and a history. Besides, who knows, Chipping Campden may receive a fourth charter of incorporation, and then its maces should certainly be handy and in the possession of the town.

GEORGE WYBO, a young French architect, has delivered himself of a pean of praise for American skyscrapers in the columns of L'Intransigeant. The newer office buildings, he declares, are "impeccable in execution." Those people who have been sighing for the vine-covered ruins of Europe might well read the words of this young Frenchman. It might help them to realize that architectural beauty is possible in the most modern of undertakings and that such edifices as the Woolworth Building, for instance, hold their own with most of the dilapidated châteaux of France.

THE gift of 2,000,000 marks to the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin from Dr. Sawaynagi, former Japanese Minister of Education, certainly will not be popular in France. The idea of giving anything to Germany is anathema there. But at the same time there appears to be sound logic in giving aid to the almost bankrupt institutions of education in Germany, for it will take great intelligence to lift the former empire out of the morass into which it has fallen. Education should be international and improving the wisdom of enemies often makes them friends.

AT THE Cento Celle aerodrome, near Rome, was recently completed what is stated to be the smallest dirigible airship in the world. Its first flight was entirely successful, and this little "flivver of the air" appears to have an auspicious future as a commercial project. When it is explained that this "baby" is 115 ft. long, 27 ft. broad, and has a capacity of 53,000 cubic feet, it will be seen that the word "little" is used in a relative sense only. A dirigible is "little" in the sense that a baby behemoth is.

THE little hamlet of Roachton, O., found itself situated too near a hazardous railroad crossing. Therefore, a few days ago, the entire population packed up their kettles, clothes, and what-nots and moved three miles south of the town's original site. It is to be wondered whether it was the railroad crossing alone or the fact that the owner of the only general store was the first to move that caused the exodus. Certainly the man who, when he moves, causes a whole hamlet to move after him should not be without a certain pride.